

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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## THE GAME LAWS AND CRIMINAL-MAKING.

"LET us go out and kill something!" is, it has been said, the first thought that occurs to English gentlemen, after breakfast, who have leisure on their hands and live in rural regions. If it be meant by this aphorism that English gentlemen delight in butchery for its own sake, we must dissent from the dictum, for we do believe they are simply animated by the Nimrodian instinct—developed in a somewhat ex-

aggerated degree, perhaps—which makes man "a hunting animal," as some one has defined him to be. But, unfortunately, this hunting instinct is not confined to gentlemen; it influences the peasant as well as the peer, although the one does not enjoy the same freedom of indulging it as the other. The laws, made by gentlemen, forbid him to do as they do; and hence it happens that, while the gentleman goes out to "kill something," for his amusement, in the morning, the

peasant or the village artisan sallies forth to "kill something," for amusement at first and for a living afterwards, by night. But their positions in this common pursuit, prompted by a common instinct, are by no means alike. The one is a sportsman, the other is a poacher; the one enjoys a law-conferred privilege, and is blameless, while the other breaks the law in exercising what he deems a natural right, and is a criminal.



LORD BERNERS'S FIRST PRIZE LEICESTER WETHER.  
MR. J. COATE'S PRIZE FIG, BLACK BREED.

EARL OF AYLESFORD'S SHORT-HORNED STEER—BEST OF ANY CLASS AND GOLD CUP.  
SIR W. C. TREVELYAN'S SHORT-HORNED COW—FIRST PRIZE AND SILVER CUP.

MR. J. M'GILL'S FIRST PRIZE BLACK-FACED WETHER.  
MR. S. DRUCE'S PRIZE FIG, BERKSHIRE BREED.





It is of little use to tell an unlettered peasant that game is property, and therefore he must not touch it unless he pays for a game license; for his natural common-sense teaches him that merely taking out a Government certificate cannot confer proprietary rights in what was not the holder's previously; and his own everyday observation shows him that game, if property at all, is of an exceedingly ill-defined character—it is one man's now, and the moment it crosses a hedge it may become another's. It can neither be controlled nor identified; and, moreover, the men who really feed it—the occupiers of the soil, and not the owners thereof—are denied, like himself, the right to appropriate the creatures their crops have nourished. There is nothing in man's natural sense of justice to forbid him killing and making use of wild creatures, when they come in his way; and there is no clause in the Decalogue to the effect that poor men shall not kill game but that rich ones may. Neither nature nor revelation, therefore, is opposed to the peasant's son following his hunting propensity, as he sees the rich man's son do; and so he follows it, and thereby becomes a law-breaker, albeit he acknowledges not the justice of the law. Nay, his natural sense of justice, and the rude logic at his command, prompts him to condemn the law that declares it right for one man to do a thing and wrong for another to imitate him; and his love of adventure and repugnance to privilege impel him to resist exclusiveness and to vindicate what he deems his natural rights. This is how poachers are made and how law-breaking becomes familiar to men's minds; and the process, once begun, makes rapid progress. The incipient poacher soon develops into the full-blown criminal; his moral perceptions become blunted and confused, his sense of moral obligations is lost, habitual breach of a conventional law begets indifference to all law, and he who began by being a poacher, which neither he nor his associates looked upon as essentially wrong, ends by becoming a thief or a murderer. A brand is set upon him; he is watched, hunted, persecuted (as he thinks) by game-preservers and their agents, not because he robs Government of the license money, but because he kills and appropriates what no man can prove to be his own; the poacher feels that the world is not his friend nor the world's law, and he sets the world and its laws alike at defiance.

True it is, no doubt, that the poacher in pursuing his vocation does a thing which the law calls a crime also—he trespasses on another man's land; but this, too, is a fault that sits lightly on his soul, for he knows that but for the poaching the trespass would be deemed, even by the injured party, a small offence, to be atoned for by a mulct proportionate to the damage done, and not by heavy fines and imprisonments that bear with them the impress of vindictiveness. We justify neither the trespasser nor the poacher; but we do say that the punishments inflicted for these offences, under the game laws and by game-preserving magistrates, are utterly disproportioned to their moral turpitude; and over-severity, as we all know, tends as much, at the lowest, to bring law into contempt as over-lenience. Moreover, those laws make game-killing a crime, even though no trespass is committed in the act. To kill a hare, a partridge, a pheasant, and so on, upon a public highway, is an offence, and that, too, though no one can substantiate proprietary rights in the special thing killed and appropriated. Then, again, the prosecutor and the judge, in game-law cases, are often one and the same person; or, what amounts to much the same thing, the judge sympathises so strongly with the prosecutor as to be incapable of dealing even-handed justice between accuser and accused. Your country justice is not, as a rule, a very clear-headed individual at best; and where game-preserving is concerned, he is little better than a maniac. To be merely accused of poaching is, to his mind, to be guilty—and guilty of an offence for which no degree of punishment is too severe. Exorbitant fines are imposed, swelled by still more exorbitant costs and fees; and, in default of payment—and that within brief space, too—"Off to gaol with him!" is the word; and foolish youths, who are unconscious of having done real moral wrong, are sent to herd with hardened criminals, and speedily become as hardened as they. This, again, so outrages men's natural sense of right and wrong as to induce them to look upon that law as vicious under cover of which such things are done.

This, however, does not exhaust the whole measure of the mischief done by the game laws and the prevailing mania for game-preserving. Game-preservers first make occasion of offending, and then punish the offender. They place stumbling-blocks in men's paths, and then wonder that they fall over them. They create overpowering temptations, and then affect horror and indignation when weak minds yield unto them. In other words, the enormous quantities of game kept make it easy to take them in sufficient numbers to realise a comfortable livelihood by adopting poaching as a vocation, instead of following laborious but legal industry. Nay, more; some preservers offer a premium on poaching by purchasing the produce of the poacher's pains. A famous Suffolk poacher, who gave evidence before Mr. Bright's Committee, stated that he did a profitable trade by stealing the young and eggs of game from well-stocked preserves, and selling them to the agents—that is, the keepers—of neighbouring proprietors. He stated that he made considerable sums of money in this way, as much, we think, as 7s. or 8s. a night; and he further averred that he could name—but was too honourable to do so, having been liberally dealt with—members of Parliament, magistrates, and even clergymen, whose preserves he had stocked in this way,

at the expense of those of their neighbours. It was usual, it seems, for the purchaser's agent to affect secrecy in the transaction, "for fear" as our poacher naïvely said, "I should take it again;" which, perhaps, he sometimes did. Indeed, we have ourselves heard of an instance in which a nest of pheasant's eggs were stolen and sold, restolen and resold two or three times, resting finally with the first owner, who thus paid more than once for the same articles, besides being at the cost of originally producing them. No wonder there are poachers, when even law-makers are law-breakers, by themselves or their agents.

The British poacher, we are willing to allow, is but a sorry fellow—the haunter of low beerhouses, the associate of malefactors, and the habitual contemner of authority. But he is what inordinate game-preserving has made him. From a useful member of society, or one who might have been a useful member of society, he becomes an idle vagabond, a curse, a pest, and a burden to the public. When at large, he preys upon what the law, at least, calls other men's goods, and puts the community to charges in watching him; when he is caught, the public has to bear the costs of prosecuting him first and of maintaining him in prison afterwards, if convicted; his family, if he has one, goes to the workhouse; and thus every way he swells the rates which honest industry has to pay. The portion of local taxation expended in guarding the so-called property of game preservers, in punishing offences against that property, and in maintaining those dependent on the offenders, is something very considerable; and were this class of offences obliterated from the statute-book, the public would feel their local burdens lightened in a most appreciable degree. And a provoking feature of the matter is, that those for whose gratification all this unnecessary expense is incurred do not bear their full share of it. Game-preserves are reckoned waste lands, and are not rated, though of late years they have come to yield a large revenue to their owners; and that in two ways—first, in the shape of rent for the shooting or the price obtained for the game when sent to market; and, next, for the timber and under-wood grown on them. A correspondent furnishes us with an instance. He says:—"I happen to have some thirty or forty acres of furze bushes, which are cut periodically and the produce sold at a very small profit by my tenant. These bushes are rated; but my neighbour has fifty or a hundred acres of land plantations (game preserves) which are also cut periodically—at longer intervals, no doubt, twelve or fifteen years instead of four or five—and out of which he makes a large profit. These are not rated." That is one case out of many that might be cited, and is sufficient to show the unfair operation of the existing system. Originally, we doubt not, game preserves were reckoned non-productive, and hence were exempted from rates. They are unproductive no longer, however; and of course it is only by an oversight that their owners still continue free from taxation for them. That is a kind of oversight that is exceedingly apt to happen when power and self-interest go hand in hand; and we hope ere long to see this abuse rectified, as well as the game laws and all the evils they bring in their train abolished.

#### THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

THE Smithfield Club Cattle Show commenced on Monday, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The entries in the cattle classes were fewer by fifty than last year, and an unusual proportion of vacant stalls reduced the number of animals exhibited still more. This falling off was not aided by the most illustrious exhibitors, for the Queen and the Prince of Wales had exactly the same number of entries (viz., twenty-one) in this show as in the last. The quality was, however, admitted on all hands to be admirable. The gold medal for the best animal was awarded to the Earl of Aylesford, for his shorthorn steer, which had previously taken the gold medal at Birmingham. It was, however, run very hard by the Devon steer of Mr. Hambro, M.P., which took the first prize in its class, a most beautiful and symmetrical animal, and as near perfection as possible. There is a fine show of sheep, although some of the long-wooled classes are deficient in numbers. The principal prizes were taken in Leicesters by Lord Berners, and in Southdowns by Lords Walsingham and Sondes. Messrs. Robert and John Russell, of Horton Kirby, Kent, took the first prize in Hampshire Downs, and had a second pen highly commended—the whole class being commended. The show of pigs is unusually good. The Agricultural Hall was visited on Monday by the Prince of Wales and suite, and the annual dinner in the evening was presided over by the Duke of Marlborough.

The following were the awards in the various classes:—

#### CATTLE.

Class 1. Devon Steers not exceeding 2 years and 6 months old.—1st prize, £20, to No. 5, J. H. Baker, of Down Crediton, Devon, 2 years 5 months and 28 days; bred by exhibitor. 2nd, £15, to No. 2, William Geo. Nixey, of Upton Court Farm, Slough, Bucks, for his 2 years and 5 months old; bred by George Turner, jun., of Alexton Hall, Uppingham, Exeter. 3rd, £10, to No. 4, her Majesty the Queen, from the Prince Consort's Norfolk Farm, Windsor, Berks, for 2 years and 2 months; bred by her Majesty; sire Prince Alfred, dam Lavender.

Class 2. Devon Steers not exceeding 3 years and 3 months old.—1st prize, £30, to No. 16, Charles Hambro, M.P., of Milton Abbey, Blandford, Dorset, 3 years 2 months and 3 weeks; bred by exhibitor; sire Young Duke, dam Lina. 2nd, £20, to No. 15, C. McNiven, of Perryfield, Godstone, Surrey, 3 years and 1 week; bred by J. A. Smith, of Bradford Peverell, Dorchester. 3rd, £10, to No. 8, W. G. Nixey, of Upton Court Farm, Slough, Bucks, for his 3 years and 2 months old; bred by John Passmore of Whitcot Farm, Twicken, South Molton, Devon.

Class 3. Devon Steers or Oxen above 3 years and 3 months old.—1st prize, £30, to No. 23, to Mr. Walter Farthing, of Stovey Court, Bridgwater, Somerset, 3 years and 9 months old; bred by H. Farthing, of Nether Stovey, Bridgwater; sire Osborn, dam Daisy. 2nd, £20, to No. 19, James John Farquharson, of Langton House, Blandford, Dorset, 4 years and 7 months; bred by R. B. Warren, of Child Okeford, Blandford, Dorset; sire Lord Derby. 3rd, £10, to No. 22, Richard Burton, of Place Burton, Broadclayst, Devon, 4 years and 4 months old; bred by exhibitor.

Class 4. Devon Heifers not exceeding 4 years old.—1st prize, £25, to No. 29, W. G. Nixey, of Upton Court Farm, Slough, Bucks, for his 3 years and 10 months old; bred by William Smith, of Hoopers, Exeter, Devon; sire Johnny Exeter, dam Beauty. 2nd, £15, to No. 32, Walter Farthing, of Stovey Court, Bridgwater, Somerset, for his 2 years 11 months and 3 weeks old; bred by exhibitor. 3rd, £10, to No. 34, C. McNiven, of Perryfield, Godstone, Surrey; bred by R. B. Warren, of Child Okeford, Blandford, Dorset.

Class 5. Devon Cows above 4 years old.—1st prize, £25, to No. 38, Walter Farthing, of Stovey Court, Bridgwater, for his 6 years and 11 months Lady; bred by Sir A. A. Hood, Bart. 2nd, £15, to No. 36, Wm. Smith, of Hoopers, Exeter, Devon, for his 4 years and 7 months Silly; bred by James Quattly, of Mollard, South Molton. 3rd, £10, to No. 37, John Hitchcock,

of Broomhouse, South Molton, for his 5 years and 3 months old cow Pretty; bred by John Tappin, of Twicken.

Class 6. Hereford Steers not exceeding 2 years and 6 months.—1st prize, £20, to No. 43, Philip Turner, of the Leen, Pembridge, Leominster, Hereford, for his 2 years 5 months; bred by exhibitor; sire Franky, dam Rosemond. 2nd, £15, to No. 42, her Majesty the Queen, from the Prince Consort's Flemish Farm, Windsor, 2 years and 5 months old; bred by her Majesty; sire Deception, dam Phoebe.

Class 7. Hereford Steers not exceeding 3 years and 3 months old.—1st prize, £30, to No. 47, John Prince, of Court House, Pembridge, Hereford, for his 3 years and 1 month; bred by Mr. Thomas Woolley, of Weston Court, Pembridge, Herefordshire. 2nd, £20, to No. 44, the Earl of Darnley, of Cobham Hall, Gravesend, Kent, for his 3 years 2 months; bred by Mr. Hall, of Aston, Leominster. 3rd, £10, to No. 46, Henry Bettridge, of East Hamney, Wantage, Berks; bred by Mr. Judge, of Axford.

Class 8. Hereford Steers or Oxen above 3 years and 3 months old.—1st prize, £30, to No. 51, Wm. Heath, of Ludham Hall, Norwich, for his 4 years and 1 month old; bred by T. L. Meire, of Epton-on-Severn, Shrewsbury. 2nd, £20, to No. 50, the Earl of Darnley, of Cobham Hall, Gravesend, for his 3 years and 8 months old; bred by E. Bishop, of Leominster. 3rd, £10, to No. 53, Henry Bettridge, of East Hamney, Wantage, Berks, for his 4 years and 3 months old; bred by R. H. Evans, of Swanston Court, Dillington, Leominster.

Class 9. Hereford Heifers not exceeding 4 years old.—1st prize, £25, to No. 57, J. H. Arkwright, of Hampton Court, Leominster, Hereford, for his 3 years and 5 months old Violet; bred by exhibitor. 2nd, £15, to No. 60, Thomas Garrett, of Compton Scorpion, Shipton-on-Stour, Warwick, for his 3 years and 9 months Lady; bred by exhibitor. 3rd, £10, to No. 59, Richard Coston, of Hayton Stanton Lacey, Bromfield, Salop, for his 2 years and 9 months old; bred by exhibitor.

Class 10. Hereford Cows above 4 years old, that must have had at least one live calf.—1st prize, £25, to No. 62, John Baldwin, of Luddington, Stratford-on-Avon, for his 9 years and 4 months old Venus; bred by the late Mr. Rea, of Monaghty, Radnorshire.

Class 11. Short-horned Steers not exceeding 2 years and 6 months old.—1st prize, £20, to No. 69, her Majesty the Queen, the Prince Consort's Shaw Farm, Windsor, for her Majesty's 2 years and 4 months old; bred by the exhibitor; sire Rajah, dam Emily; sire of dam, Prince Arthur. 2nd, £15, to No. 71, Zachariah W. Stillo, of Adderbury Grounds, Adderbury, Oxford, for his 2 years and 3 months; bred by exhibitor. 3rd, £10, to No. 74, R. E. Oliver, of Sholebrooke Lodge, Towchester, for his 2 years and 3 months; bred by exhibitor.

Class 12. Short-horned Steers not exceeding 3 years and 3 months.—1st prize, £30, to No. 80, the Earl of Aylesford, of Packington Hall, Coventry, for his 3 years and 2 months steer, which carried off the principal prize at Birmingham; bred by exhibitor; sire Viceroy, dam Alexandrina. 2nd, £20, to No. 82, Rowland Wood, of Clapton, Northampton, for his 2 years and 11 months; bred by Joseph Hind, Stamford. 3rd prize, £10, to No. 75, Lord Penrhyn, of Penrhyn Castle, Bangor, for his 3 years and 2 months; bred by exhibitor.

#### SHEEP.

Class 35. Fat Wether Sheep of the Leicester breed, 1 year old (under 23 months).—1st prize, £20, No. 220, Lord Berners, of Keythorpe Hall, Leicester, 20 months; bred by exhibitor. 2nd, £15, No. 226, William Brown, of High Gate, Home-on-Spalding Moor, York, 20 months 2 weeks; bred by exhibitor, from the stock of Messrs. Lusk and Singleton. 3rd, £10, No. 225, Benjamin Painter, of Burley-on-the-Hill, Oakham, Rutland, 21 months 1 week; bred by exhibitor, from the stock of R. W. Cresswell, of Ravenstone.

Class 36. Fat Wether Sheep of the Leicester breed, 1 year old (under 23 months), each sheep not to exceed 20 lb. live weight.—1st prize, £20, No. 227, Lord Berners, of Keythorpe Hall, Leicester, 20 months old; bred by exhibitor. 2nd, £15, No. 229, Joseph Newman, of Harrowden, Bedford, 21 months 1 week; bred by exhibitor. 3rd, £5, No. 226, Colonel Lowther, of Barleythorpe Hall, Oakham, Rutland, 20 months 2 weeks; bred by exhibitor, from the stock of Mr. March, of Wartonby.

Class 37. Fat Wether Sheep of the Cotswold breed, 1 year old (under 23 months).—1st prize, £20, No. 230, the Right Hon. Sir John Rolfe, of Osleworth Park, Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucester, 1 year 9 months 2 weeks; bred by exhibitor. 2nd, £15, No. 231, John Baldwin, of Luddington, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, 20 months 3 weeks; bred by exhibitor.

Class 38. Fat Wether Sheep of the Lincoln breed, 1 year old (under 23 months).—1st prize, £20, No. 223, John Byron, of Kirby Green, Sleaford, Lincoln, 20 months 2 weeks; bred by exhibitor, from the stock of C. Clark, of Scopwick. 2nd, £15, No. 234, J. R. Caswell, of Quadding, Spalding, Lincoln, 20 months 2 weeks; bred by exhibitor, from the stock of J. H. Caswell, of Laughton. 3rd, £5, No. 236, Richard N. Morley, of Leadenham, Grantham, Lincoln, 20 months 3 weeks; bred by exhibitor, from the stock of Joseph Morley.

Class 39. Fat Wether Sheep of the Kentish or Romney Marsh breed 1 year old (under 23 months).—1st prize, £15, No. 239, William Burch, of Rhode Court, Selling, Faversham, Kent, 20 months 2 weeks; bred by exhibitor. 2nd, £10, No. 238, James Newport, of Elmsted Court, Ashford, Kent, 20 months 2 weeks; bred by William Carter, of Ospringe House, Faversham.

Class 40. Fat Wether Cross-bred Long-wooled Sheep 1 year old (under 23 months).—1st prize, £15, No. 247, Thomas W. D. Harris, of Wotton, Northampton, 20 months 2 weeks; bred by exhibitor; Leicester and Lincoln first cross. 2nd, £10, No. 245, Sir W. D. Capel Brooke, Bart., of Geddington Grange, Kettering, Northampton, 21 months; bred by exhibitor; sire half Lincoln half Leicester, dam pure Leicester, from the stock of Mr. S. Wallis.

Class 42. Fat Wether Sheep of the Southdown breed, 1 year old (under 23 months), each sheep not to exceed 20 lb. live weight.—1st prize, £15, to No. 278, Lord Walsingham, of Merton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk, 20 months 2 weeks; bred by exhibitor. 2nd, £10, No. 283, G. S. Holman, of Osherton Hall, Worksop, Nottingham, 20 months; bred by exhibitor. 3rd, £5, No. 280, Lord Sondes, of Elmham Hall, Thetford, Norfolk, 21 months; bred by exhibitor.

#### PIGS.

Class 55. Pigs of any white breed not exceeding 9 months old.—1st prize £10, No. 393, Christopher Cattle, of Wileton Grange, Bawtry, Nottingham 8 months 28 days, improved Lincoln; bred by exhibitor; fed on barley meal. 2nd, £5, No. 394, Captain R. P. Warren, of Worthing House, Basingstoke Hampshire, 7 months 16 days, small white; bred by exhibitor; fed on barley, pea, and maize meal, seasoned with Simpson's spice.

Class 56. Pigs of any white breed above 9 and not exceeding 12 months old.—1st prize, £10, No. 401, John Lynn, of Church Farm, Streton, Grantham, Lincoln, 10 months 15 days, Stockton white; bred by exhibitor; fed on barley and pea meal, chaff, and Benck's food. 2nd, £5, No. 400, W. H. Dunn, of Standen House, Hungerford, Berks, 9 months 14 days, Ingleswood; bred by exhibitor; fed on meal.

Class 57. Pigs of any white breed above 12 and not exceeding 18 months old.—1st prize, £10, No. 404, William H. Dunn, of Standen House, Hungerford, Berks, 16 months 16 days, Ingleswood; bred by exhibitor; fed on meal. 2nd, £5, No. 405, the Earl of Radnor, of Colehill, Highworth, 14 months 26 days, Colehill; bred by the late Earl of Radnor; fed on sundries.

The display of implements in all parts of the hall may now be supposed to have attained its utmost limits, if not to have outgrown them. Never was so much space filled with machinery of all kinds; never was the eye more puzzled with cranks and cogs, and pistons and levers, and wheels within wheels. Messrs. Howard, of Bedford, besides a host of valuable agricultural implements of almost every conceivable description, exhibit several novelties, amongst which we may mention a new self-acting horse-draw, a new double-furrow plough, and a new central-axle haymaker. These are exceedingly ingenious, yet easily worked, contrivances, and must be of vast help to the farmer. In another part of the hall Messrs. Richard Garrett and Sons exhibit their usual specialties, with several new and improved additions. Steam-engines for service in the many operations of farming have for some years past engaged the chief attention of this firm; and their light self-moving engines this year seem to fulfil that want which agriculturists of the high school have long felt in the matter of locomotive power. A notable as well as novel introduction by Messrs. Garrett is the Miller's American patent safety cast-iron steam boiler, for which they claim the paramount qualities of simplicity, security, cheapness, and efficiency.

Messrs. Hayward, Tyler, and Co. are exhibitors of steam-pumps remarkable for their simplicity and the ease of their action. The same firm exhibits a great variety of implements used in modern agriculture; and, indeed, a cursory view of such stands as they and other eminent manufacturers have furnished forth cannot but serve to demonstrate the vast progress which husbandry has made in our age, and is still making, with strides that are evident in every recurring show. It is not easy to define the point at which agricultural utility stops nowadays. The time has long gone by for ridiculing the accomplishments of farmers' daughters, for example; and when we see such elegant accessories to country existence as chamber-organs, like those exhibited by an American firm in the new concert-hall, we are not struck with any incongruity of ideas. This annex of the show is, indeed, a bazaar of the most miscellaneous character; and American ingenuity is largely represented here. The Atmospheric Churn Company, no longer re-lying solely on the well-established reputation of its simple and effective machine for making butter in a few minutes, has become the repository of various Transatlantic inventions,



## Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

among which is Yeatman's yeast-powder, used in the Royal Kitchen, and put to satisfactory proof at the Agricultural Hall, where samples of excellent bread, made by judicious mixture of this wholesome leaven with wheat flour, is supplied to all inquirers. The granitic paint, used in the colouring of the Crystal Palace and the Royal Arsenal and Engineers' department at Woolwich, is exemplified in a very interesting manner by the company which has brought this and other preserving compositions to a state of such high perfection that two coats of "flattening" are equal, decorators say, to four or five coats of ordinary paint. More nearly allied with the proper objects of the show at Islington is a new brake, which deserves the grateful notice of all persons desirous of sparing the strain upon hard-worked horses, especially those which are employed in drawing omnibuses. Indeed, this invention of Messrs. Parry and M'Hardy will be of universal service, applied to carriages of all kinds. Mr. T. B. Ayshford, the coachbuilder, who has his usual show of canoes, waggons, village phaetons, and other vehicles, is the exhibitor of this admirable brake, which acts upon the hind wheels by a chain and connecting-rod beneath the pole, and thus leaves the front wheels free. Carriages are still the chief attraction in the avenue, and those from Mr. Windover's factory are noticeable for the lightness which, by the use of special materials, he is enabled to combine with strength. A Stanhope waggone, fitted with an approved appliance for attaching a pair of horses without the inconvenience of a splinter-bar, is one of Mr. Windover's novelties; and another equally deserving of notice is a Parisian phaeton with a head that can be removed in two minutes, and that is otherwise well adapted for warm climates and for the seaside. Messrs. Thomas Bradford and Co., the patentees of innumerable articles of household utility, have also their usual show in the avenue; as have Messrs. Whitworth and Co., the makers of concentrated fish manure—Mr. Steffell, the successor of the late Mr. Whitworth, representing this well-known firm.

Messrs. Bradford and Co. are to the fore at Stand 203 with a collection of churns, small fire pumps, &c.; and at Stand 19, in the arcade, they have a collection of the celebrated "Vowel" washing machine, the popularity of which is now universal.

The galleries, with their long and tastefully-arranged stands of field produce, are even more attractive this year than ever. Messrs. James Carter and Co., the Royal seedsmen, exhibit their famous grasses and immense roots, in which all the most desirable qualities are combined. Their hardy Swedes, the "Imperial" and the purple-top, are prominently conspicuous among the evidences which their stand affords that "successful farming is dependent on good seeds." Messrs. Sutton have an excellent display; and in the gallery opposite to that in which the names of Sutton and Carter will be found are the exhibits of Messrs. Thomas Gibbs and Co., the seedsmen to the Royal Agricultural Society of England; and Messrs. George Gibbs and Co., of Down-street.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION LEAGUE is gradually making progress in London: it has already established local committees in Greenwich and Lambeth. A branch has also been formed in Oxford.

TROOPS FOR IRELAND.—A telegram was received by the military authorities at Aldershot from the Horse Guards, at a late hour on Monday evening, directing two infantry regiments—the first battalion of the 12th, under the command of Colonel Hamilton, and the 35th, under the command of Colonel Atkinson—to be held in immediate readiness to proceed from the camp by special trains, on Thursday afternoon next, en route to the Northern District, to relieve two regiments ordered at once to Ireland. The 80th Regiment, at Fleetwood, and the 98th Regiment, at Newcastle, are probably the corps which will be moved at once to Ireland.

THE DUBLIN CATTLE SHOW.—The winter show of the Royal Dublin Society opened on Tuesday morning. The number of entries in cattle and sheep was not much larger than last year's, but the quality of the horned stock exhibited was very superior to anything that has been seen in the yard for some time. The class of out-fed cattle was represented by sixty-four animals, all of them in excellent condition, and the judges in their report highly commended the whole class. Mr. Gerrard, of Navan, obtained the first prize; Mr. Gavin Low, second; and Mr. Gerrard, third. In fat stalled oxen Mr. John Simmons, Athy, was awarded first prize; Mr. P. Moffatt, second; and Mr. Simmons, third. There was a small supply of sheep, but they were of good quality. The show of poultry was very large, there being no less than 311 entries; and the roots were of high excellence. Altogether the show may be described as much above the average.

ALARMING ACCIDENT AT KING'S COLLEGE.—On Monday morning, at about eight o'clock, the roof of the dining-hall of King's College suddenly gave way, and, breaking through the floor, was precipitated into the kitchen and offices beneath. The large room which is thus destroyed fronts the river, and the roof formed part of the terrace continued from Somerset House. This roof was supported by iron girders, which have broken in half; and these, together with the brickwork and the superincumbent earth and turf, falling suddenly upon the floor of the dining-hall, the latter was unable to bear the shock, and descended with the rest of the falling mass into the lower story. Most fortunately, no one was injured. The servants, who had been cleaning, had left the room a few minutes previously, and one maid who was in the kitchen, hearing the first intimation of the destruction, was able to make good her escape. Had the accident happened in the middle of the day, it is probable that some 200 persons would have perished. The cause of the accident is unknown, but is supposed to be connected with the great works in progress in front of the basement.

THE LATE GALE.—VALUABLE LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.—During the gales of the past week the following services were rendered by life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution to the crews of wrecked vessels:—The Civil Service life-boat, at Wexford, Ireland, after many attempts, in a heavy sea and with much difficulty and danger, saved the crew of five men from the wrecked schooner Columbine of that port, making forty-nine lives this boat has been the means of saving from a watery grave. The life-boat Admiral Henry Meynell of the life-boat society, stationed at Ballywalter, Ireland, brought ashore, under very perilous circumstances, the master and crew—four men—of the schooner Brenton, of Fowey; and the Scarborough life-boat of the National Institution was the means of saving the crew, consisting of five persons, who had taken to the long-boat of the brig Scheidam, of Middlesborough, on that vessel foundering, and were in great danger, on account of the heavy sea, their boat being half full of water when they were rescued. The life-boats Hollow, at Filey, Yorkshire; Samuel Morrison Collins, at Broadstairs; Bradford, at Ramsgate; and Ann Marie, at Winterton, Norfolk, were also launched with the view of aiding the crews of distressed vessels, but were not ultimately needed.

CANON GIRDLESTONE AND DR. TEMPLE.—A memorial to the Archbishop of Canterbury against Dr. Temple's consecration having been forwarded to Canon Girdlestone, with a request for his signature, the Canon has written a reply, in the course of which he says:—"Since you have sent the memorial and address to me—though I have no right whatever to judge Dr. Temple—I have no alternative but to speak plainly. I beg, then, to say that, since writing to Mr. Bramley, I have again and again carefully read over Dr. Temple's 'Essay on the Education of the World,' as well as some of his printed sermons. After having done this, I can come to no other conclusion than that which I have all along felt to be the right one—namely, that the sooner Dr. Temple is consecrated the better it will be for the Church at large and the diocese of Exeter in particular. I feel also that, though no doubt they are acting from the most conscientious but I think mistaken motives, Bishop Trower and his associates deserve anything but thanks, at least from those who are like-minded with me. My belief is that the Word of God has much more to fear from the trammels of revived priestcraft than from intelligent inquiry, however free, and the Church of England more to hope from union with Protestant Dissenters than with the Church of Rome.—Your obedient servant, EDWARD GIRDLESTONE, Canon of Bristol, and Vicar of Halberton.—Sydney M. Scroggins, Esq., Bishop's Teignton, Nov. 27, 1869."

THE LATE PROFESSOR BADEN POWELL.—In the course of the recent controversy raised on occasion of the appointment of Dr. Temple to the diocese of Exeter, Dr. Pusey wrote a letter to a contemporary in which he refers to the Rev. Baden Powell as having "died without any ministrations of religion." Mr. W. H. Flower, feeling the cruel injustice of this remark, writes from the Athenæum Club as one who was in constant attendance upon Professor Baden Powell during the last three days and nights of his life, and who was with him at his close:—"Up to within a few days of his fatal illness—as long, in fact, as he was able to leave the house—Baden Powell had been in the habit of attending the services, both Sunday and week-day, and partaking in the holy communion at St. Andrew's Church, Wells-street; and at home he read the service from our Liturgy every night to his family and servants until the progress of his illness rendered it impossible. I can also say, most unhesitatingly, that neither during the condition of semi-consciousness brought on by the disease under which he sank, nor during the occasional intervals in which his mind was perfectly clear during those last three days, did one single expression escape him that did not tell of peace, of resignation to God's will, and of faith in the religion in which he had been brought up, in which he had always lived, and in which he was then dying. His physical sufferings were great, and bravely endured, but his mind retained to the last that happy serenity which eminently characterized him through life."

M. Emile Ollivier again takes the political world by surprise. A short time ago he broke up the party of the Left Centre in an attempt to form a junction with the Right and create a powerful majority. To effect this object he entered into negotiations with the most virulent Arcadians and alienated his old friends of the Tiers-Parti, who immediately formed a new Parliamentary group, about fifty strong, headed by the Marquis d'Andelarre, Messrs. Buffet, Latour du Moulin, Daru, &c. But on Sunday night the Right Centre, headed by M. Ollivier, who was charged to draw up the document, came before the public with the following remarkably liberal programme—revision of the electoral law, electoral districts to be marked out by law, abolition of official candidatures, abolition of large salaries and accumulative pay, revision of art. 75 (which protects functionaries from prosecution), mayors to be chosen from the municipal council, measures of decentralisation proposed in order to develop the autonomy of departments and communes. The programme has received the adhesion of about 120 deputies, and it is expected that the Left Centre will concur, provided an agreement can be come to on two points—namely, that the Legislative Chamber shall participate in effecting changes in the Constitution, and that a larger increase of municipal reform should be demanded than is implied by the mere choosing of the mayors within the limits of the municipal councils.

A bill, signed by M. Raspail and M. Rochefort, has been introduced into the Chamber, which proposes that self-government should be given to the communes and municipalities, and that matters of general interest should be dealt with exclusively by the Legislative Body. The bill, furthermore, proposes that that body should declare war, but only when necessary for the defence of the country against iniquitous aggression; that it should appoint the Generals of the army; and that the army itself should be composed of all citizens from twenty to fifty, with the right of electing their own officers. The Chamber is still occupied with the verification of elections. M. Elais Bizoin has been elected by a large majority.

It is once again announced that the Ministers have placed their resignations in the hands of the Emperor Napoleon.

M. Arles-Dufour writes to the French papers that the Protectionist agitation in the north of France is causing serious uneasiness in the south. He says that the city of Lyons, which exports manufactured goods to the amount of twelve millions sterling, without ever having asked for protection, is now forming committees for the organisation of a monster meeting in favour of free trade. The days of monopolies and privileges, commercial and political, are past in France, M. Arles-Dufour thinks, never to return.

Wednesday being the festival of the Immaculate Conception, Marseilles was illuminated in the evening. A band, numbering about 1000 or 1500 persons, traversed the streets shouting out against the illuminations, singing the "Marseillaise," and breaking the gas-lamps in front of the Bishop's palace and the hotel of the prefect. Upwards of sixty arrests were made.

## SWITZERLAND.

The reduction of the rate charged for telegrams in Switzerland from one franc to fifty centimes having led to a great increase in the receipts, the Federal Council has determined to extend the service, and twenty-two new lines are to be constructed. Already Switzerland, says the writer, divides with Belgium the credit of possessing the most comprehensive telegraphic system in Europe.

In the Grand Council of the canton of Berne a new law upon the primary schools is under discussion. The superintendence of the schools is to rest with a special commission and with the communal council, being thus entirely taken out of the hands of the Church. The salaries of the masters are increased, the minimum being 450f. a year, with house, garden, and fuel. An increased credit of 75,000f. is required to meet these alterations. The dispositions respecting religious instruction gave rise to most debate. In the first clause of the bill, where religion is specified as one of the subjects to be taught, the orthodox Protestants moved that "Christian" should be added to the word "religion." This amendment was carried. It was also decided, on the proposition of the Liberal or Government party, that Catholic children in Protestant schools, and in like manner Protestant children in Catholic schools, should be exempt from the obligation of following the course of religious teaching. The same exemption was made in the case of children belonging to neither of the Churches of the canton.

## ITALY.

Signor Lanza having failed to form a Ministry, the task was intrusted to General Cialdini, who also failed; and it is said that the King is inclined to fall upon General Menabrea and that Minister's old colleagues.

## SPAIN.

Marshal Prim on the 3rd inst. brought forward a bill in the Cortes abrogating the law suspending the constitutional guarantees. The two Republicans who were sentenced to death for complicity in the late rising have been executed. On Tuesday Senor Carrascon questioned the Government as to the attitude they intend to take with regard to the approaching Ecumenical Council. Senor Martos, the Minister of State, replied that the convocation of the Council had suggested to the Catholic Powers the advisability of providing guarantees against the possible results of its deliberations. He referred to the course taken by the German Bishops at Fulda, and said that the views expressed by Mgr. Dupanloup would seem to indicate a revival of Gallicanism, whereas he considered the Ultramontanes to be seeking a divorce between the Church and the progress of civilisation. Senor Martos finally alluded to the diplomatic circular in which Prince Hohenlohe communicated to the Catholic Governments the apprehensions of the Bavarian Cabinet; and he concluded his speech, which was loudly cheered, by stating that, in his despatches sent to Rome, he had declared that the Spanish Government was resolved to oppose any decision of the Council which might be contrary to the democratic principles expressed by the Constitution of 1869.

An Italian paper states that King Victor Emmanuel had an interview with the Duchess of Genoa, last Saturday, upon the subject of the candidature of her son to the throne of Spain. The Duchess asked for time to consider the question, indicating, meanwhile, that she was not opposed to the choice of the Spanish nation. It is affirmed in Florence that Victor Emmanuel gave his word to the ruling powers in Spain that if the country wished the Duke of Genoa for King, he, as head of the family, would consent to the nomination. During Victor Emmanuel's illness, however, efforts were, it is said, brought to bear upon the Duchess of Genoa, and upon the young Duke himself, to upset this arrangement. Marquis Rapallo and the Duchess have since been recalled from London, and the interview above referred to has taken place. A recent article in the *Opinione Nazionale*, favouring the candidature of the Duke of Genoa, is believed to have been directly inspired by Victor Emmanuel.

## PRUSSIA.

Count Bismarck has arrived in Berlin. It seems that his eldest son, who is studying at the University of Bonn, received a severe wound in the head the other day, while fighting a duel; and that immediately upon receipt of this news the Count and Countess hastily left Varzin. More favourable accounts of the young man having since reached them, Count Bismarck has remained in Berlin, and the Countess has gone on alone to Bonn.

## AUSTRIA.

Count Andrassy has proposed that the Hungarian Ministry should give its support to the Emperor in establishing the autonomy of the Cis-Leithan provinces. It is designed to grant these peoples a Constitution similar to that of Hungary. Count Andrassy's proposal further pronounces in favour of preserving the integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

## TURKEY AND EGYPT.

A diplomatic telegram arrived at Constantinople on Tuesday announcing the acceptance by the Khedive of the conditions contained in the Sultan's latest firman, and stating the intention of his Highness to come in person to Constantinople to assure the Sultan of his faithful allegiance. The principal conditions of the firman conveyed an expression of the absolute will of the Sultan that all taxes and imposts in Egypt should be levied in his name; further, that the inhabitants should not be burdened with new taxes without legitimate necessity; and, lastly, that no new foreign loan should be contracted unless its necessity was established and the Sultan's previous authorisation obtained. In conclusion the Khedive was urged to adapt for the future his acts and conduct to the terms of the present Imperial firman on all points, in conformity with his respective rights and duties. The firman also maintained all previous firmans.

It would appear that a fresh dispute is likely to take place between Turkey and Egypt. Several European and American Governments which have no Consulates in the latter country desire to establish them now that the Suez Canal has opened up a new highway for the commerce of the world. Steps have been taken at Constantinople in order to obtain the recognition of these Consulates, but hitherto the *exequatur* has been refused by the Porte, on the ground that the Governments which ask for it have no diplomatic agents accredited to the Ottoman Government. Only those Powers already represented in Turkey are at liberty, it would appear, to institute consular authorities in Egypt. The *Independence Belge*, which gives the above intelligence, learns from Alexandria that the States interested in the matter will, perhaps, appeal ere long to the great Powers to use their influence in order to overcome the resistance of the Porte.

The International Commercial Congress which has been sitting at Cairo has adopted a series of resolutions called forth by the opening of the Suez Canal. These resolutions recommend that all merchandise passing through the canal should be exempt from transit dues; that the neutrality of the canal should be recognised by all the Powers; that in time of war private property at sea should be recognised as inviolable, and that blockades should be limited to fortified places; that the commercial law and usages at present prevailing in Egypt should be established upon a new and solid basis, and commerce be allowed free development; the unity of tonnage for all ships should be promptly adopted; that ships exclusively laden with coal should pass through the canal free from tonnage dues; that modifications should be made in those tonnage dues according to the distance traversed; that a new chart of the Red Sea should be prepared, and fresh lights established; that Egypt should adopt the metrical system of weights and measures, and periodically draw up reports on the productive sources of the country.

## THE UNITED STATES.

President Grant has sent a message to the Senate announcing that the French Government had unfavourably received a proposal for a telegraphic convention between France and the United States, securing immunity from interference to ocean cables in case of war, and providing reciprocal concessions. The President urges the participation of all nations in this convention.

## INDIA.

We learn by the Bombay papers that orders have been received from the India Office for the Bombay native army to be reduced by five regiments; and it is also said that the Madras army is to be reduced by seven regiments of native infantry. Besides these important reductions, others are reported to be in contemplation.

## THE EMPRESS EUGENIE IN THE EAST

## AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

In former Numbers of the *ILLUSTRATED TIMES* we have described the doings of the Empress of the French during her sojourn in Constantinople. We now place before our readers a couple of Engravings illustrative of incidents of her Majesty's visit. One of these Engravings represents the Empress, the Sultan, and their suites in the Grand Bazaar, through which they drove seated side-by-side in the same carriage—a sight which not a little astonished the Faithful, such a thing as the Sublime Porte appearing in public in company with a lady never having been witnessed there before. Nevertheless, their Majesties experienced a very cordial reception, as well from Mussulman as Christian.

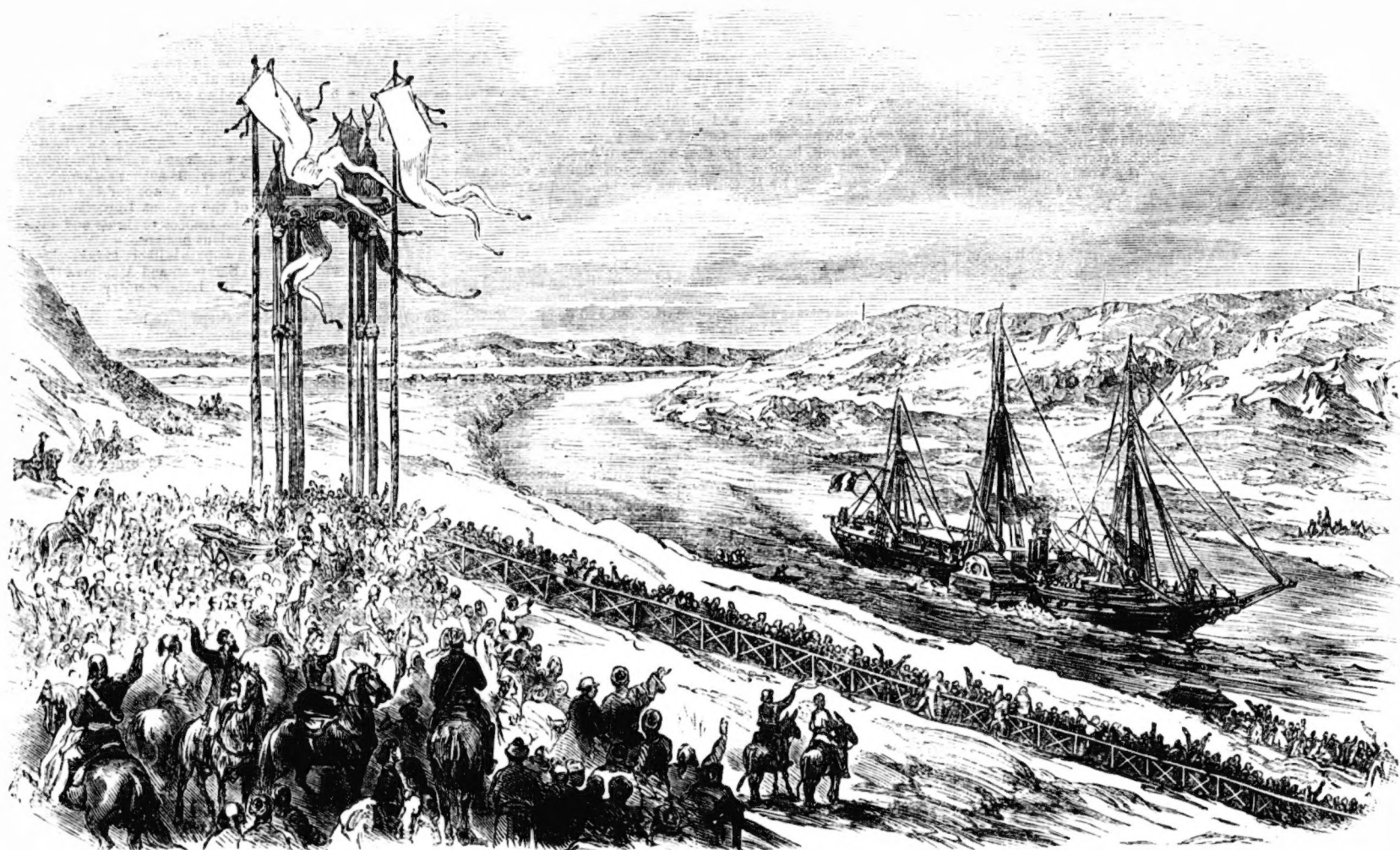
One of the most remarkable places visited by her Majesty at Constantinople was the "Sweet Waters," where she was accompanied by several ladies of the Court, who occupied one of those ancient conveyances known as an *oraba*—a vehicle which is something between a waggone and an ornamental ginger-beer van, drawn by oxen, and preceded by a herald to clear the way, lest any profane eye should seek to penetrate the veils of the women. The Empress accompanied the Sultan in an open calèche to witness one of the most singular spectacles of that marvellous capital. As Constantinople is supplied with water by numerous fountains, many of them of exquisite beauty and with regularly-built façades and pagoda-like roofs, the sources of the sweet waters are of the utmost importance, and consist of numerous artificial lakes supplying large conduits. These sources of the sweet waters of Asia are in or about the forest of Belgrade, some ten or twelve miles distant from the city. Still more remarkable, however, are those enormous cisterns in Constantinople itself—vast subterranean edifices with roofs supported by so large a number of columns that the Turks call them the "place of the thousand and one pillars"—a thousand and one being a favourite mystic number with them. These pillars are oddly shaped, each being composed of three columns one on the top of the other. These great reservoirs were originally made by the Greek Emperors, and always kept full of water in case of a siege: one of them extends under several streets, having an arched roof that covers and conceals it. These cisterns were, in fact, subterranean lakes; and it is said to be a singularly impressive sight to descend to their brinks and look through the maze of columns till in the dim twilight the eye sees only an apparently interminable labyrinth.

## IN EGYPT.

The passage of the Aigle with the Empress on board through the Suez Canal was, of course, one of the great events of the ceremony to which such a vast number of honoured guests had been invited. On the day of the voyage, as vessel after vessel came in sight at the various important points of the journey, there was an immense display of enthusiasm, and at El Guisr a large number of people had assembled to watch the Imperial yacht as it approached, telling the story of the completion of the great silent highway, uniting two seas, and opening up a road through the desert to commerce and the influences of advancing civilisation. Our Engraving represents the scene at El Guisr on the arrival of her Majesty.

Among other places of interest visited by the Empress during her trip to Upper Egypt was the site of the ancient city of Thebes. Her Majesty on this occasion was mounted on a dromedary, as were several of her suite. She was attended by officers of the Khedive's household, and a motley group of tourists followed her footsteps. Our Engraving conveys a vivid idea of the scene the cavalcade presented. In connection with the Empress's visit to Egypt, it may not be uninteresting to give an extract from the letter of a correspondent as showing the condition of Egypt and of the Egyptian peasants in the present day. It is from a description of a visit paid to the Great Pyramids in the Desert. The writer says:—"Leaving Cairo about six a.m., and driving down to the point at Boulak, which their dragoman selects for embarkation, visitors and their donkeys, their attendants, their tent for sleeping in on the desert, their hampers, rugs, and paraphernalia, find themselves in due course on board a Nile boat, and bound for the opposite bank. There has been the usual struggling with the donkeys, who have objected to water travelling; the prayers for your safety, and the appeals for backshish in return from the motley group of natives washing in the Nile, the women removing their veils, and laving





THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE'S YACHT IN THE SUEZ CANAL, NEAR EL GUISEH.

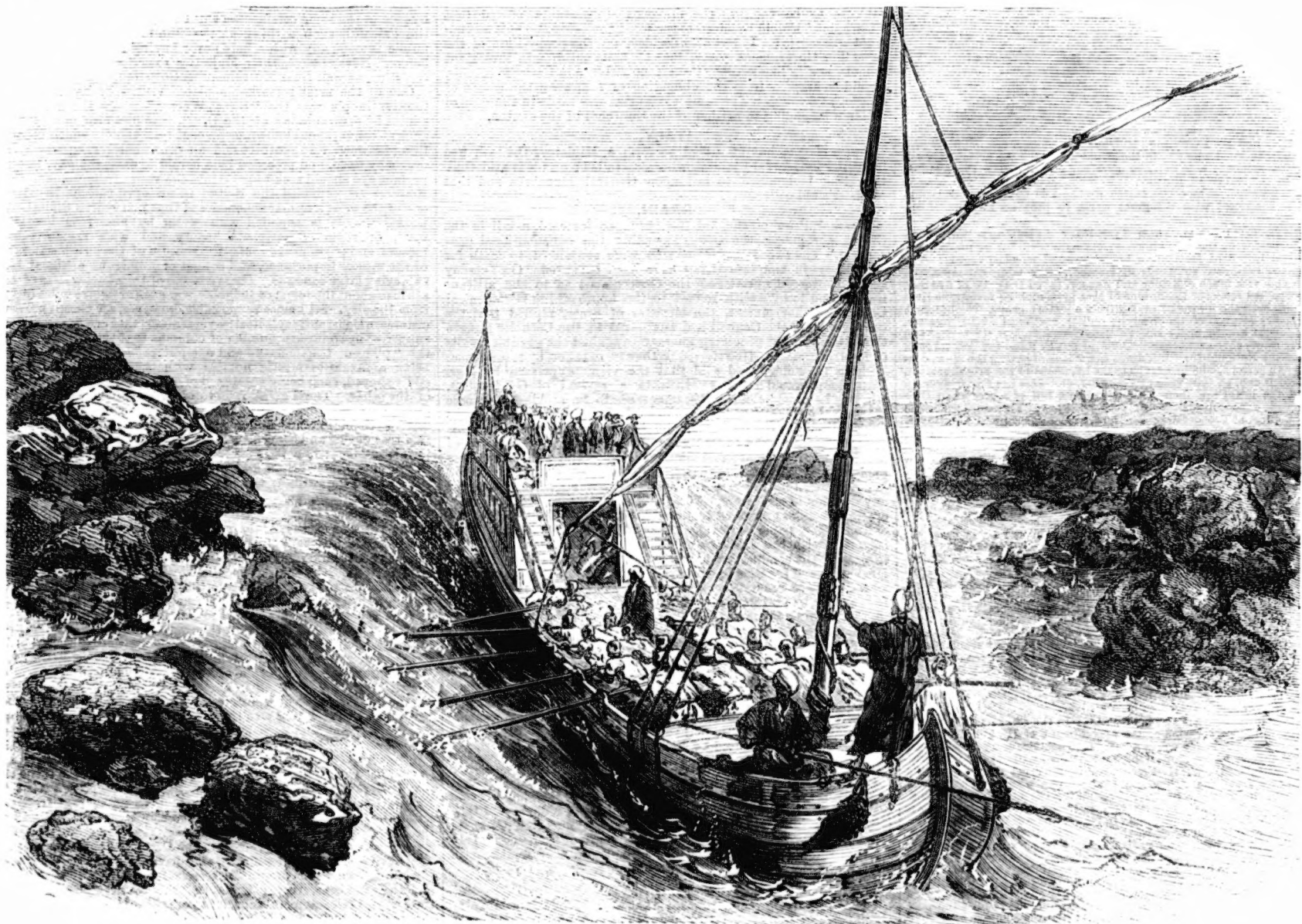
hands, face, feet and legs with perfect composure under your very nose. The morning is of course lovely. The sun has not attained the fierce splendour from which you will have to screen yourself a few hours later, and the groves of feathery palms, the palace of Gizeh, the lofty masts of the Nile boats, the yellow sands of the distant desert, and the proportions of the Gizeh Pyramids you are to visit, first standing out sharply against a sky of the brightest blue, are all seen to the best advantage, and enjoyed keenly in the fresh morning air. Your plan is, we will say, to travel to the Great Pyramids and the Sphinx, to climb and explore the former, and to spend the day among them and in exploring the excavations being made by order of the Viceroy. This done, you and your

caravan will journey over the desert to Sakkara, a two hours' ride, where there are more pyramids, and further preparations in progress, and where you will pitch your tent and sleep; travelling next day over the desert, and through portions of the country suffering from the inundations, and so back to and down the Nile to Old Cairo by boat on the evening of the second day.

"The current is strong, and you have to make a circuit of a mile and a half and to tack three times before your landing-place, which is exactly opposite, is reached—the boatmen and boys pulling and pushing the huge and clumsy oars in aid of your vessel's sailing-power and calling lustily on Allah at every stroke. Once landed and mounted, and you are amazed at the finished excellence of the

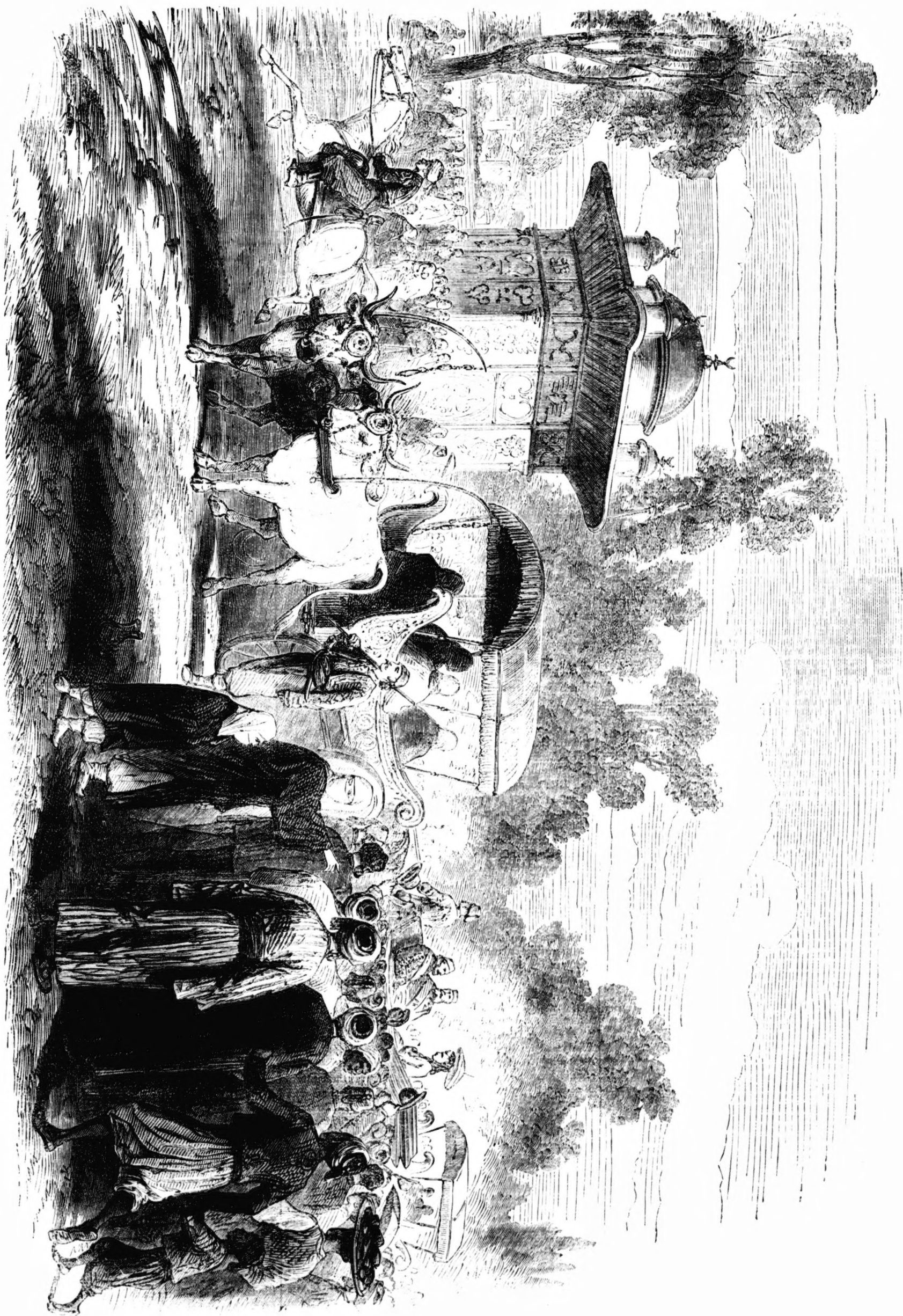
new road. Acacia-trees in full leaf cast their chequered shade across it, and fellahs are busy with watering-carts and rollers to ensure its continuing hard and level. At this rate the task of going to the Pyramids is, you think, little more than riding or driving in Kensington Gardens; and it is not until you have passed the village of Gizeh and the Viceroy's new palace there, admiring the beauty of the latter's garden as seen through the open gates, and come upon the railway to Minieh, that you feel strongly the casual differences between travelling in this country and at home.

"The inundation has washed away portions of the mud banks upon which the railway lies, and the iron lines are suspended over yawning chasms, or bent down in grotesque inclines, as if twisted



A PARTY OF THE PACHA'S VISITORS PASSING THE GREAT CATARACT OF THE NILE.





THE EXPRESS OF THE FANCHOU AT THE "SWEET VALLEYS OF ASIA," CONSTANTINOPLE.



by some malevolent genii resenting modern intrusion. Your road continues wide and level, however, and it is not until the dragoon gallops back excitedly to say it is not yet all repaired that you understand you will have to take to a boat again. For some mile or two after passing Gizeh you have been riding along what seems to be an artificial division in a great inland lake. The acacias are younger here, and give but little shade, but the road has not narrowed, and is as firm and smooth as ever. The lake is temporary, and is due to the inundations only. Ahead of you is apparently a group of ants. Clustering in thick swarms, and ever moving, are, as is seen on approaching nearer, boys, girls, and men working in gangs. Soon the sounds of wailing strikes upon the ear, and you remark fellows of a higher grade—men whose dignified robe of camel's hair, turban, and shodden feet show them to be better paid than the rest—at every few yards. Each carries a long stick, and the sole occupation of all seems to be to use these on the heads or backs of the youths and children at work. There is but one boat for transporting our party across the narrow strait of water; and, as the donkeys and baggage have to be shipped first, we wait half an hour or so in the very centre of the labourers, and again on landing, until the remaining detachment comes up. There are 500 or 600 people scooping out mud and earth with their hands, filling baskets, and carrying them on their heads to the point at which the road is submerged. Then large canvas sacks are filled and planted as a foundation by naked men, who stand up to their middle in water; then another file of men and children step up and empty more baskets in the strata of sacks, and so on till the injured road is level with the rest. The beating was not severe, but it never ceased. The stick sometimes fell on the empty basket on the back, and often on the folds of the skirt, and so loosely as not to hurt; but it was used regularly, and seemed, indeed, an integral item in the discipline. It was all free labour. Those engaged on it are paid; but the taskmasters or gangers had a certain duty to perform, and they went through it so unflinchingly that the lamentation and tears never ceased.

"Looking across the waste of waters, one saw islands growing out of them almost under our eyes. On these verdure was already sprouting from the rich soil, so that the warm brown of the Nile mud was like a chocolate silk shot with pea-green. Here were black and brown fellows swimming out to these islands with their clothes tied in bundles on their heads; there were half-naked husbandmen sowing at the edge from which the waters were receding, casting the seed to right and left with one hand, and holding up the solitary garment of linen containing it, like to pictures of the sower in the parable. There was no other break. In many places the land had been recently flooded, and one of our party, who had visited the Pyramids ten days before, pointed out the spot at which he had been obliged to take boat and perform the last two miles by water. But the Nile is receding rapidly, and much of the ground then covered already bears signs of the fruitful harvest which is to come.

"The Pyramids loom larger and larger as you progress; and about this time you become conscious of what you forget utterly afterwards—that there are two modern houses in their vicinity. One is the chalet built by the Viceroy for the use of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; the other is—anachronism of anachronisms!—a modern hotel. Both seem unoccupied; but the Pyramids so absorb every sense when you are once upon them in their might, that the very existence of these houses is lost, and you neither see nor remember them until long after you have left.

"The ascent and the exploration of the interior of the Great Pyramids occupy some hours—not necessarily, but that haste would be repugnant and superfluous. Their vastness requires time for its comprehension. The blank feeling you succumb to, and which you mistake, at first, for disappointment, is really the sense of awe acting upon nerves which are highly strung. In vain do you gaze upwards and sideways, and endeavour to go through the process of mental gauging. The huge masses baffle you utterly, and every expectation based on reading or upon the oral evidence of friends, seems to have been untrustworthy. You cannot analyse, nor compare, nor pronounce any one particular to have been false; but the Pyramids you see, and touch, and climb, and the Pyramids as they have existed in imagination are things utterly distinct; and no convictions or impressions concerning them are stronger than this until you escape from their mystic glamour and view them once more in the distance and from the long and sandy plain leading to Sakkarah.

"The extent of the inundations and the magnitude of the works being carried on here by the Government are taken in at a glance. Looking downwards the back flies running to and fro on the yellow sands are Arabs completing the last portions of the road hither; the long strings of beetles harnessed in a line are camels laden with rock for its side wall; the tiny puff of smoke and the sharp report which follows comes from a blasting party bound to clear a tomb from the dust and rubbish of centuries by a certain day. The rich colour of the landscape, with its variety of browns and yellows relieved by the brightest green; the mud villages rising out of the waters as one might imagine colonies of beavers to do on the sudden subsiding of a flood; the desert, arid, endless, and with a certain rolling look like yellow water, but showing countless hills and valleys; the back of the Sphinx's head, looking massive and mighty even from this height; and the groups of other pyramids to be seen miles off in the direction of our night's camping-ground are what one remembers best.

"The shadows have grown long, and the afternoon comparatively cool, before we can bring ourselves to leave the vicinity of the Great Pyramids. The interior of the king's and queen's chambers have been explored, the tombs brought to light within the last few months been admired in all their solidity and expanse, when our ride across the desert to Sakkarah is commenced. As evening draws on, and the silent calm of the desert asserts itself, native life here, and the nature of its varieties and vicissitudes, begin to be understood. The difficulties to be mastered, and the magnitude of the work undertaken to facilitate the transport and enlarge the field of observation of the strangers arriving are comprehended. Yonder patch of dried millet-stalks is a village. Its Sheikh is smoking on the ground outside a larger bundle of the dried leaves and straw than the rest, and behind this division, which is exactly like one of the partitions to a farm-yard, are his children and wives. A naked black boy, a buffalo or two, some turkeys, and half a score camels and as many men and women are at the doors of tents, or peer at us over the upright thatch. They were swept out of their village a few weeks ago by the flood. It stood where you cluster of palms peeps above the water; and this is their substitute for their homes. Asked whether he hopes to return soon, the Sheikh replies that he returns no more; that in his lifetime his village has been washed away three times, and that now, having had several of his number drowned and wives and children left desolate, he and his people have determined to abide in the desert henceforth. Asked again by a traveller eager for statistical information whether he is heavily taxed, he politely evades the question, and says that, having nothing left in the world, he cannot pay tribute at all. He is a grave, handsome man of fifty, with an iron-grey beard, and a most dignified bearing, who insists upon our resting and taking coffee, and whose attendants refuse a gratuity on our leaving, protesting, with some of their master's dignity, that they are already under weighty obligations to the strangers for having honoured them with their presence. This simple hospitality stood out in stronger contrast from the hungry clamour of the dwellers by the pyramids, whom we had left; and when we were taken to the tent of a poor fellow whose hands and arms had been injured by an explosion of gunpowder, and asked to prescribe for him, it seemed as if the stories one has read of Arab goodness and Arab faith were fully realised. We pass another tribe of people, washed out of their homes, who are hard at work building a new village; as well as droves of camels, one with a genuine Bedouin leading it, spear in hand; and herds of goats and cattle. The colour of the distant landscape increases in softness and beauty after sundown, and

when the brown villages and remote and lofty mountain range to the left are enriched by the afterglow. To the right, however, all is ugliness and desolation, the great desert stretching away in unbroken waves, or hills of sand and stones, and in no respect resembling the level plain one had been taught to look for. Darkness came on rapidly, and the shouts of one of our party rolling with his donkey head-foremost into a mummy-pit was our first intimation that we had reached the ancient Necropolis of Memphis, and were near our journey's end. We were in the desert indeed, and with nothing round us but the bleached bones of men and camels, mummy-cloths of the sacred animals, most of which are now removed to the museum at Boolah, the mutilated statues and fragments of tombs, and the eternal endless sand."

### THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE

#### ILLUSTRATED TIMES,

to be published on SATURDAY, DEC. 18,

price 4½d. (post-free six stamps),

will contain the following, among other, Engravings:—

A Christmas Ball and Singing-Party. Drawn by H. D. Friston.

A Child's Dream of Christmas. Drawn by Mr. Nicol.

Velocipeding to the Christmas Party. Drawn by A. Slader.

The Homeless Girl on Christmas Day.

Christmas Eve in Germany, &c., &c.

Together with Illustrations of Current Events.

The Number will also contain Tales, Sketches, Poems, and other articles suitable to the Season, among which will be:—

Mr. Fortylegs's Adventure. By Thomas Archer.

The Hallelujah Chorus. By W. B. Rands.

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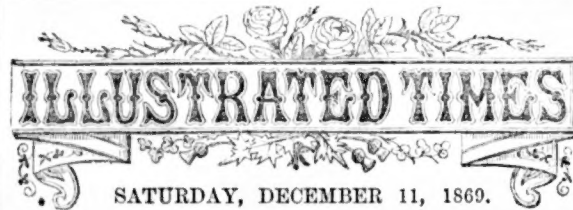
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#### ROCKS AHEAD.

IT has for some time past been plain to thoughtful people that what is called the spirit of the age is not very far off from situations in which it will inevitably impinge upon questions which to a philosophic eye will be much more than awkward—will be crucial. Some of the facts which point this lesson have a bearing upon the division, so often insisted upon by political writers as necessary to good government, between the functions of a deliberative Chamber and those of a law-preparing Chamber. It is one thing to determine the direction in which legislation should move; it is another to construct laws which shall carry out the intention of the Legislature. And yet the latter is a function which is far too little thought of. The drawing up of Acts of Parliament is a duty which is at present largely intrusted to lawyers and other individuals (in the first instance), and the deliberative part of the process is carried on in the most hurried manner; hence errors, oversights, and shortcomings. Within the week we have had Jews prosecuted upon the Workshops Regulations Act under circumstances which, if the law had been rigidly enforced, would have exposed the defendants to heavy penalties for working their servants very much below what the letter of the law intended to allow. Thus we read that the "persons summoned complained of the strict letter of the Workshops Regulations Act being applied to them. At this season of the year the Jews' Sabbath commenced at about half-past three on Friday afternoon. The religious scruples of the Jews prevented them from working on Saturday. The law would not allow them to work on Sunday; their work consequently consisted of about four days and a half." In this case the magistrate (Mr. Paget, of the Thames Police Court) wisely and justly inflicted nominal fines, and expressed his disapproval of the prosecutions. But, after all, why should a magistrate be placed in this position? It was the business of those who framed the law to remember that there were such people as Jews in the world; and, in fact, so to frame the clauses of the Act as to include a much larger range of possibilities than the introduction of the word "Jews" would cover.

In every department of jurisprudence there is scope for what is called "equity" as distinguished from "law." If the words of the statutes, or the ordinary reading of the common law, do not meet the glaring needs of the case, Judges strain a point and manufacture fresh law, under the guise of interpreting the old. Now, it is easy to foresee that, under the pressure of the new currents which are driving forward what are called women's questions, we are coming upon rocks ahead in this aspect. Everybody feels that Lord Penzance has done all that the law permitted him to do in the case of "Kelly v. Kelly," just decided; and everybody feels that, if the evidence was true, it was a case of most detestable cruelty on the part of a husband towards a wife. Lord Penzance uses language like this in giving judgment:—

Those whom she desired to see were forbidden the house. She was absolutely prohibited from writing any letters unless the husband saw them before they were posted. With no occupation, debarred the society of her husband and her son at home and that of her friends abroad, withheld from the performance of her household duties, subordinated to servants, penniless, and, so far as the husband could affect it, friendless, the daily life of this lady was little better than an imprisonment, the solitary silence of which was broken only by the language of harsh rebuke, foul words, and epithets of insult, indignity, and shame. What wonder that under so grievous an oppression her health at length gave way? She could not eat, she hardly slept at all, she was subject to constant trembling and fainting, she woke involuntarily screaming at night, and her nervous system was so shattered that the medical witnesses declared paralysis, or even madness, to be imminent.

And then he declares that the husband has rendered himself liable to be—deprived of his wife's society! But supposing that the evidence bears out all this—which the Judge does not doubt—and supposing cruelty of this nature is, first of all, permitted by the law, and then liable to be dealt with by the law—is this all the punishment the man who is adjudged guilty is to get? Of course, "society" will punish such a man; but the law does not leave society to punish garotters—it gives them the cat-o'-nine-tails. Now, a man who does all that the judgment of Lord Penzance includes comes as near to murdering a woman as it is easy to come without actually doing it. Upon this the law deprives him of the woman's society! It certainly might strike unsophisticated people that the law was either doing too little now, or had been doing too much in establishing a set of conditions under which such questions could easily arise.

But let us push the difficulty a step farther. It seems, from the decision of Lord Penzance, that the theory of these questions does not stand precisely where it did. Here is language which certainly will not allow itself to be passed over:—

The law places on the husband the duty of maintaining his wife; relieves her from all civil responsibilities; and excuses her even in the commission of great crimes when acting under her husband's orders. By these incidental means it has fenced about and fostered the reasonable supremacy of man in the institution of marriage. In so doing it is thought by some that the law is acting in conformity with the dictates of nature and the natural characteristics of the sexes. *Be that as it may*, the subordination of the wife is doubtless in conformity with the established habits and customs of mankind.

It is impossible not to smile at the saving words which we have put in italics. But we request the attention of those ladies who think the whole legal and social position of women should be changed to a position very different from that assumed by the learned Judge, to consider one or two of the difficulties which lie ahead of their course. It may be contended that, when all the alterations in the law which they desire are made, the man, and not the woman, will be placed at a disadvantage, unless some other changes are also made. It is obvious that while the legal definition of "cruelty" on the husband's part is widening—as for *moral*, as distinguished from legal, purposes, it ought to widen—the legal definition of "cruelty" on the wife's part (a thing which the law recognises) can never be correspondingly widened. A woman's resources in the matter of constructive cruelty are practically infinite. She may draw upon them to a husband's destruction, if she likes, without doing a single thing that the subtlest witness could depose to. Those whose professional duties have not made them acquainted with the law as it stands, have little idea of the curious situations which may arise out of its anomalies in some respects, supposing it is altered in others. The whole law of husband and wife is constructed upon the hypothesis of ineffaceable natural distinctions between men and women. Thus, because it is taken for granted that a woman is more fond of children than a man, the law says it is technical cruelty for a father to be unkind to the children in the presence of the mother. But, on the other hand, the law, as Lord Penzance says, endeavours to balance the inalienable sexual privileges of the wife, founded on ineffaceable distinctions, by giving the husband a certain amount of power. Now, we repeat, the law may be doing too much in meddling with such matters at all; or else it is doing too little in not meddling more. Just suppose a slightly exaggerated Mrs. Caudle who is cruel to the children before a husband who is more fond of them than she is. Is Mr. Caudle, worn out by certain lectures and nursery barbarity, to be entitled to a judicial separation on the ground of cruelty? This particular case is fantastic enough; but every man of the world knows of instances in which men have been practically destroyed by their wives who have yet not done a single thing that could be deposed to as tangible "cruelty." We commend these matters to the leaders of the Women's Movement, repeating that the law as it stands does too little or too much. If the Rev. Mr. Kelly has been guilty of the cruelty laid to his charge, and if the law was right in putting it in his power to be thus cruel, then the law goes too far in decreeing a judicial separation, or goes not far enough in that it does not provide a public prosecutor to hand Mr. Kelly over to the criminal magistrate. What lies between the horns of this dilemma is another question: which, however, the women will have to confront,—and they first of all.

THE WHOLE OF THE ARMS now in use by the volunteers are to be gradually called in, with the exception of the arms which have been specially used for prize shooting at Wimbledon.



## THE LOUNGER.

A WRITER in the *Pail Mall Gazette* on "the Chancellor of York and Mr. Voysey," says, "There is a tract of Baxter's the whole title of which cannot in common decency be written down or printed." Has the said writer that tract in his possession? If not, has he ever seen it? Is he quite sure that there ever was such a tract? Then, again, if there was such a tract, was it written by Richard Baxter, the famous Puritan divine? Many years ago I hunted far and wide for this tract, but never could get sight or even scent of it. In Paternoster-row there were then several famous theological book shops, one of which was kept by a grave old gentleman named Baines, who, probably, knew as much about theological literature as any man that ever lived. With him I have often gossiped; and I think he once told me that he had never seen the tract, but had seen its title in a catalogue, and that it was not written by Richard Baxter, but by a T. Baxter. Perhaps some reader of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES may be able to clear this mystery up. By-the-way, I think that the epithet indecent is rather too strong—coarse, vulgar, would be strong enough.

At an Orange scribe, lately held near Dublin, Captain Madden said it was the duty of Orangemen not to give the slightest assistance to the Government, and, if he had been a voter, he would have plumped for Rossa. The Captain was loudly cheered. Mr. William Johnstone, member for Belfast, spoke to the same effect; and yet the same Mr. Johnstone went on to say that he hoped Derry would have a celebration as usual, never to be put down. What can be done with such people? Captain Madden and Mr. Johnstone, as Orangemen, of course hate Rossa, the Catholic Fenian; but, to annoy the Government, they would have voted for Rossa. A most unreasonable race are these Irish; at least, some of them—not all, however; for here we have "an address of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Orange Association," which is really a sober, sensible document. It would appear that at Belfast and elsewhere a number of Orangemen are tired of the violence and vagaries of such men as Johnstone and Madden, and have organised, or are organising, a new Liberal Orange party to secure the rights of the laity in the new Irish Church, the education of the Irish people, freedom of election, a good land law, &c.; and, of course, to defend Protestantism—not, one would hope, by party processions and such questionable modes, but by quiet argument and by firmly insisting that all churches and religious bodies shall be equal before the law. It has been too much our habit to mix up Protestantism with theological creeds. Protestantism has really nothing to do with creed. Protestants have their theological creeds; but it is not by virtue of their creeds that they are Protestants; but because they protest against ecclesiastical usurpation and tyranny; and if they do not thus protest, they, whatever theological creed they believe, are not Protestants. Père Hyacinthe, though a Catholic, is a Protestant; and we shall very likely find, when we get the reports of the proceedings of the Oecumenical Council, that near the dome of St. Peter's itself a Protestant note, though perhaps but feeble, has been sounded. I shall look for these reports with interest. Such a Council the world never saw before, so vast, so imposing, so impotent; yes, so impotent; for, though it may pass any number of decrees, it has power to enforce none. In old times a million swords would be drawn to enforce a Pope's decree, or, failing them, he could hurl his terrible bolt of excommunication;—and how terrible that was! In a nation under the Pope's ban, all churches were shut up; nobody could be baptised or married, and in some cases the children born, whilst the excommunication lasted, were declared to be illegitimate; and, of course, no sacraments were administered, although then the partaking of the sacraments was deemed necessary to salvation. But now the Pope has no army at command to enforce the decrees of his Council; and excommunication is, even in most Catholic countries, deemed a *brutum fulmen*—mere harmless thunder. Let us hope that these Bishops will not get to quarrelling or, at least, not to fighting, as bishops at councils used to do. At a Council held at Ephesus, Leckie tells us that the Bishop of Alexandria was kicked and beaten to death by another Bishop, or, at least, by his followers in his presence. I suppose that the Council will decree the Pope's infallibility. But what does infallibility mean? Absolute infallibility, in the strict sense of the word, it never could mean. Bellarmine, who was one of the most devoted and ardent defenders of the Papal power, said "that if the Pope forbade the exercise of virtue and commanded that of vice, the Roman Church, under the pain of sin, was obliged to a random virtue for vice—if it would not sin against its conscience." This is asserting the Pope's infallibility with a vengeance; but it is clear that the Romish Church has never gone so far as this. Even Archbishop Manning would shrink from such a monstrous doctrine. Whilst the Oecumenical Council is sitting the British Parliament will also be in Session, and one cannot but be struck with the contrast between the two. The Oecumenical Council is the most imposing assembly the world has seen for a very long time, but it is utterly powerless. The British Parliament is probably the least imposing national assembly in the world, except perhaps, the Congress of the United States—but the most powerful. The *Morning Post*, inspired by its zeal for its patrons, has discovered a new argument for the game laws. It says they provide food for the middle and lower classes. For, whilst it is true that pheasants, partridges, and game are beyond the reach of people of small means, hares and rabbits, which are cheaper than butcher's meat, furnish a supply for all classes. It may be doubted whether a hare is cheaper than butcher's meat; but let that pass. Every hare destroys three times as much food as it eats, and I dare say, three times as much food as it is worth, all which food, were it not so destroyed, would directly or indirectly go towards feeding the people. And the same may be said of rabbits. They are quite as destructive as hares. Supposing, then, that the game laws do provide cheap food for the people, is this done by increasing the national wealth? Certainly not; it is done by robbing the farmer. Every hare that is bought at 2s. 6d. cost the farmer, who fed it, at least double. And a further injustice is—he does not get the money which the retail game-dealer gave for it. He feeds the game; while the wholesale poulterer, his landlord, sells it, and puts the money into his pocket.

## THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

## THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* and *Macmillan's* obstinately refuse to issue Christmas numbers! How delicious it would be to see either of them coming out with the usual hieroglyphic titlepage—snow, robins, plum-pudding, holly, jolly, and folly! But, strange to say, the editors and proprietors continue contumacious. Let them tremble!

Besides the stories, the *Cornhill* has two highly readable papers, "Shamrockiana" and the "Decay of Murder." More interesting, to my taste, than either of these is "La Grande Marquise," which everybody should read. The essay might well make the germ of a capital and very amusing book. Apropos of one of its topics, I was struck in reading Voltaire the other day with the plain language which he puts into the mouths of some of the speakers in the "Dialogues Philosophiques" in the presence of ladies, and not less into the mouths of the ladies themselves. Now, Voltaire was a wit, a man of the world, and a dramatist, and not likely to be unreal; and yet some of the things which occur in these "Dialogues" strike almost incredibly upon the eye.

In *Macmillan's*, the most amusing paper is one written by a lady, "Morning Calls on the Munich Police"—a ludicrous study of paternal government. Mr. Samuel Smiles writes an account of Koenig, the inventor of the steam printing-machine, which does something of tardy justice to a memory not sufficiently honoured. "Popular Songs of the Last Half Century," by Mr. John Halliwell, is a very delightful sketch—only it ought to be longer. From it we learn what we never knew before—viz., that the air of "The Bluebells of Scotland" was composed by Mrs. Jordan, the lady whose name is associated with that of William IV. One may add, with that of Queen Adelaide, who, as we have most of us read,

refused to allow Mrs. Jordan's portrait to be removed when the good-natured, dull, sailor King had got married.

Here are some more Christmas numbers. *Tinsley's* seems to us to give most for the money, and to contain the most effective woodcuts and stories for general readers.

But it is hard to say, and *London Society* might well dispute the claim. In that, also, are capital pictures and stories; but the print is small—a more serious error than it looks.

The Christmas number of the *Britannia* bears the cheerful title of "Tied to a Corpse," and contains the most ghastly woodcut I have seen for a long time. The story entitled "The Devil's Observatory" is very nearly as discomfiting as the picture. But then people like horrors—some people, I mean.

The cover of *Oranges and Lemons*, which is the Christmas number of *Once a Week*, is really pretty, and the contents appear up to the mark; but one can only comment on what catches the eye. By-the-way, this is the first time I have seen the periodical under its new management, and the November part is thoroughly readable. In noticing some numbers of the old series, I put right that story of Sydney Smith and the young lady who crumbled her bread; but, oddly enough, here it is in the new series (p. 374) all wrong again. What happened was this: Sydney Smith, sitting next to a young lady at dinner, said, "Ah, my dear, I see you're nervous—don't deny it! You crumble your bread. I always crumble mine when I sit next to a Bishop, and when I sit next to the Archbishop of Canterbury I do it with both hands." This may not be a *verbatim*, but it is a faithful version. And, talking of propriety of language, how is it that a magazine which justly objects to "talented" should use such a word as "reliable" (p. 307, second column, line 2)? This is, distinctly, bad. The proper form would of course be "rely-on-able," supposing a proper form were possible; but since it is impossible to introduce the preposition, the word stands condemned. As to "talented" and "gifted," they are both ugly words, especially the first. But the objections that have been made to the use of such new forms of speech are clearly wrong in principle. It is idle to object, as some have done, that if we say "talented" we ought in consistency to have the verb "to talent." On page 329 we have "large-acre'd" quoted from Pope; but we have no such verb as "to acre." I cannot profess to share the dislike of *Once a Week* to "moneyed" and "propertied." The latter is ugly, but not wrong. "Moneyed" we clearly want, and it is a very good word indeed. We say "landed men" and "titled men"—why not "moneyed men," to indicate a class which neither "rich men" nor "wealthy men" would so well point to; a class, in fact, who have made money? The argument about the "verb"—which is, indeed, implicitly rejected by *Once a Week*—will not hold water for a moment. We say booted, spurred, shotted, figured, flowered, daisied, lilled, honeyed, hearted (though this is "affectations"), and, in Milton (*Paradise* iv.) we have "moonèd," in a well-known passage of the highest sublimity. It is a great pity we cannot keep so useful a word as "talented;" but, at all events, I should plead hard for "gifted."

Two more Christmas numbers have just reached me—*White as Snow*, the extra number of the *Sunday Magazine*, and *Good Cheer*, which hangs on to *Good Words*. Both these, it need hardly be added, are what some people would call "eminently safe for family reading," and yet there is a good deal of quiet humour in them, and the illustrations have been attended to with the nicest care. It may seem ungracious to point out a small error, when there is no room to praise in detail; but, really, people are getting so unintelligent in the use of the pronoun *who*, and its accusative *whom*, that it may be as well to note that on p. 48 of *White as Snow*, second column, line 25, the *who* should be *whom*. I lately heard a cultivated gentleman, a member of one of the learned professions, say, with an evident ostentation of correctness, "I didn't know *whom* he was."

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

"Morden Grange," a drama produced at the QUEEN'S, and written by Mr. F. C. Burnand, is scarcely an improvement on "The Turn of the Tide" by the same author. I care little for the fact that the latter play was successful. Literary or dramatic merit were certainly not its strong points, and I entirely disagree with a writer in the *Saturday Review*, who made a silly comparison between Shakspeare's "Tempest" and Mr. Burnand's sensation drama, and was inclined to argue that the sensation drama was the more creditable work of the two. However, "The Turn of the Tide" served its purpose, and, thanks to the scene-painter and some very large posters, it tickled the public. Though I have the strongest faith in the occasional gullibility of the British public, I don't think that even the posters can do very much for "Morden Grange." It is badly constructed, extremely weak in dialogue, and does not contain one sensation scene to help to carry off its defects. How far Mr. Burnand's loyalty to Mr. Mark Lemon may have marred his work, I cannot say; but certain it is that I never remember for a long time having sat out a piece so utterly unintelligible in plot or one so unskillfully constructed. Mr. Burnand has again dramatised a novel; but, though Mr. Mark Lemon's story, "Wait for the End," has the credit of being a good novel, I question whether the author would recognise his work now that it has passed through the dramatic fingers of Mr. Burnand. "The Turn of the Tide" was sufficiently amateurish; but such an act as occurs in "Morden Grange"—it is the third act—must surely be quoted hereafter as the very triumph of bad construction. The scene supposed to be represented is the Hall of the Grand Central Hotel, London. It was well not to mention more particularly the name of the hotel, because the staircase, with its crimson carpet and bright stair-rod, was used only a few weeks ago as the opera staircase at Covent Garden, and the mystification commences at this inevitable recognition. This scene, with its opera recollections, is supposed to be realistic. The same commissioners who were present at the opera to call the carriages run up and down the crimson staircase apropos of nothing. So do waiters and prettily-dressed housemaids, who go up stairs with sherry, and come down with it untouched. These are instances of realism; but the commissioners, the housemaids, and the waiters might advantageously be wiped out of the scene, for they distract the attention of the audience to no purpose. But what cares the author for the attention of the audience? He divides the stage into three compartments. No. 1 is the hall of the hotel; No. 2 is the bar-parlour of the hotel; No. 3 is a waiting-room. I hardly think it will be credited, but still it is a fact, that Mr. Burnand actually allows the action of his play to proceed in all these three compartments at once! Mr. Belford and Mr. Howard are chaffing in the hall, Miss Pouncefort is talking to a little black boy in the bar-parlour, Mr. Frank Matthews and Mr. Dalton are discussing business, to which the audience is bound to listen, in the waiting-room; and the unhappy audience is expected to take an interest in the drama after this! At this point most people in the theatre—and I own that I was one—gave up the plot as hopeless. It is simply incomprehensible; but, by-the-by, this unhappy play has been so mercilessly chaffed already that I refuse to compare it to anything abstruse or difficult, and content myself with boldly owning that I could not tell the story of "Morden Grange" if I were paid for it. The acting was not very striking either. The action was very slow at first, and the carpenters and scene-painters made such a detestable noise while setting the "Drawing-Room in Morden Grange" (a very creditable set by Mr. Gordon, by-the-by) that I do not wonder at Mr. Ryder, the stage-manager, forgetting his words when he had to act, and not superintend. However, when Mr. Ryder had struggled through the carpenter scene at the railway station (where the author introduces the most important action of the piece, with a train on the point of starting, and a porter continually rushing in to say that he cannot keep the train waiting any longer, even for a Baronet) he made a point at the close of the second act by some forcible and vigorous acting. Mr. Ryder turned his son out of doors with some very choice epithets, and flourished his stick about as if he would have liked to have thrashed the young man

(or one of the carpenters) on the spot. Mr. Dalton did not look in the least like a Cambridge undergraduate; but, as he is made to do such ridiculous things as commit a burglary in the moonlight and steal his mother's diamonds out of a bureau in the drawing-room (a strange place for a lady to keep her trinkets), perhaps he was only intended as a fancy undergraduate. Mr. Rignold was more satisfactory. I was surprised to find Mr. Belford persisting in doing the countryman when he should have been the detective. Directly he began to address Sir John as Higgle, there was a capital opportunity for a sudden change of manner which the situation warranted. But Mr. Belford allowed the chance to slip, and stuck to the countryman throughout the play. Mr. Frank Matthews struggled hard with an uncongenial character, but made nothing of it. He induced the audience to laugh occasionally, but only by making faces. Miss Hodson and Miss Pouncefort, in different lines, were far the best of the ladies. Miss Hodson never fails to act pleasantly (there is much value in a sweet voice), and Miss Pouncefort is undoubtedly clever. Her hard work at the Surrey has certainly not spoiled her style, and she possesses in a marked degree repose and absence of flurry, which are valuable qualities. Mrs. H. Vandenhoff brings with her from Drury Lane the moulting and absurdly pointed pronunciation of a silly school; and no better example can be afforded of the utter nonsense of so-called "legitimate acting" than Mrs. Vandenhoff's Lady Norwood. If legitimacy means utter want of nature, then Mrs. Vandenhoff has hit the right nail on the head. Miss Sophie Young has personal advantages and intelligence, but her continued imitation of a French accent makes her uninteresting.

Mr. Couper, from Glasgow, is to be credited with the benefit of the elaboration of an old-fashioned mechanical exhibition; and I advise those who are fond of toys to visit the Egyptian Hall, and see Mr. Couper's toyshop on a gigantic scale.

Mr. Charles Mathews leaves London for Australia early in January. This gifted actor will carry with him the good wishes of every playgoer in the universe, and his loss will be sincerely felt. I trust that he will have a right royal benefit at Covent Garden on Jan. 4, and that on this occasion the stereotyped placards, "Stalls full," "Pit full," "Gallery full," and so on, will have a correct meaning. The programme is not yet fixed. "London Assurance" was to have been played; but, unfortunately, Mr. Sothern, whose co-operation was necessary, will be away from England at the time. Among other good things, I do hope that Mr. Mathews may be induced to play "The Cossy Couple," together with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews, his two old friends. The story is charming, and singularly apropos. Several of the friends (literary, artistic, theatrical, and otherwise) of Mr. Mathews intend to invite him to a supper before he sails; and I have no doubt that the public will step in and offer their old favourite some souvenir before he cheerily waves his hand and says good-by to Old England.

Mr. F. Robson has joined the Charing-cross company, and there to-night (Saturday) will be played a new burlesque by Mr. Arthur O'Neill.

Mr. Sullivan also changes his programme, and gives Lovell's play of "Love's Sacrifice."

**SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT BERMONDSEY.**—A shocking occurrence took place near Spa-road station, Bermondsey, on Monday afternoon, which resulted in the death of three men. The deceased, John Hutton, John Cole, and John Suckling, were in the service of the South-Eastern Railway Company as platelayers, and were working on the down main line, when a train on the down North Kent passed them, the steam from the engine of which was beaten down in consequence of the heavy atmosphere, which it is supposed prevented the men from seeing a light engine coming on the line they were working on, and by which they were dashed to pieces.

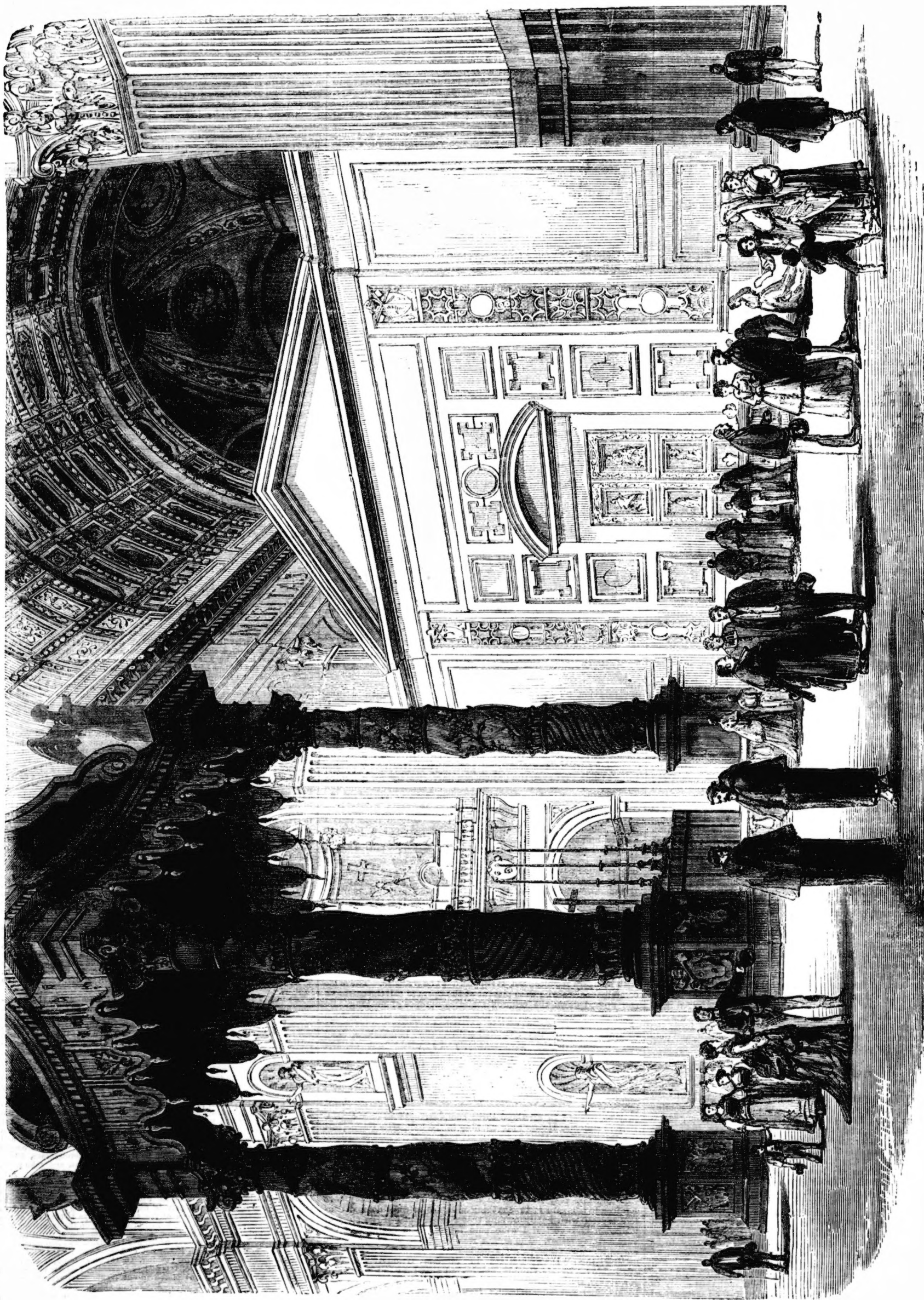
**THE NEW GARTER KING OF ARMS.**—Sir Albert William Woods, who has recently received the honour of knighthood, upon his appointment as "Garter" King of Arms, is a son of the late Sir William Woods, who held the post of "Garter" from 1838 down to his death, in 1842. He was born in 1816, and entered the College of Arms as a "Pursuivant" in 1838. Three years later he was appointed "Lancaster" Herald, and became Registrar of the College of Arms in April, 1866. He was advanced to the office of "Garter Principal King of Arms" upon the death of Sir Charles Young. Sir Albert W. Woods was attached to the missions for investing the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians, and the Emperor of Austria with the Order of the Garter. He holds the offices of Registrar and Secretary to the Order of the Bath, Registrar of the Order of the Star of India, and King of Arms to that of St. Michael and St. George.

**A WINDFALL.**—Nearly seventy years ago, when the Shadwell Waterworks were sold to the London Dock Company, out of thirty-six shareholders in the former concern two failed to claim their portion of the purchase-money. This sum amounted to £2777 15s. 6d., and it was retained in the hands of trustees to meet any future claims which might be made in respect of the shares. The money was so well invested that it has now grown to a fund exceeding £50,000, and to this three claimants have put in an appearance in the Court of Chancery. It was proved to the satisfaction of Vice-Chancellor Malins that one Robert Boddington and his representatives had held two shares in the Waterworks Company from 1700 to 1744, when they were evidently considered worthless, and that, although from that period neither calls nor dividends were paid upon them, the fact of their being set aside for investment at the time of the sale precluded them from being deemed as abandoned. Therefore the representatives of Boddington were entitled to the £50,000.

**SANITARY POLICE.**—A meeting of the Social Science Association was held, the other evening, at their rooms in the Adelphi—Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., in the chair—at which a paper was read by Mr. A. H. Safford, on the establishment of a Sanitary Police. Having reviewed the practical working and administration of the sanitary laws generally, he proposed that the appointment of a sanitary company of police should be made to each constabulary force throughout the kingdom, to be paid for out of the county rates; that the powers of the local authorities should be transferred to the magistracy or commissioners of police; that nuisance laws should be compulsory and enforced by summary proceedings before a magistrate; that sufficient officers of health should be attached to each constabulary force, and that their appointment should rest with the Privy Council or the Home Secretary. Dr. Tripe, Mr. E. W. Holland, Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Alsager Hill, Mr. Elt, Dr. Hardwicke, Mr. Pears, and the chairman took part in the discussion.

**LONDON TRAMWAYS.**—The proximate use of tramways in the metropolis may now be taken as a fact. The only question which has not been decided in the court of public opinion is what particular scheme shall be carried into execution. There is little doubt that the enterprise will pay, and it is more than probable that it may be found that the hypothetical perils of the new mode of traffic exist only in the imagination of its opponents. Before it is too late, let us make a suggestion which has not yet been offered, and which is of great practical moment. In every scheme that has been proposed it is designed to place the tramway at the side of the footpath, leaving the centre of the road to ordinary vehicles. Now, we venture to say that it could not possibly be worse placed. If the tramway runs at the side of the footpath no carriage or cart can possibly stop with safety at any door, either to set down or take up passengers or goods. The communication between the ordinary vehicles running in the centre of the road and the houses at which they desire to set down will be entirely cut off. Every lady or gentleman alighting from a private carriage to reach a shop will, therefore, have to step out on the middle of the muddy road and run across the tramway, at the peril of their lives, to the footpath. Of course this must seriously interfere with the business of the thoroughfare. Moreover, ordinary vehicles will not only have to set down and take up in the middle of the road, but they will have to stand there. And everybody who has any experience in driving through crowded streets must know how much more difficult it is to keep a horse quiet in the middle of the road, with vehicles passing on both sides of him, than at the curbstone. Then, again, all the private carriages entering a thoroughfare from a side street must cross one of the two tramways if they run at the side of the footpath, and, as the vehicles travelling on the tramways will be heavy omnibuses and acquire considerable momentum, great danger must accrue. The only tramway which has been tried was laid at the side of the road certainly, but in front, not of houses, but of the railings of Hyde Park, so that it has proved nothing. On the other hand, if the tramways were laid in the centre, the fastest travelling vehicles would be in the centre, where they are now placed in our traffic arrangements, which are found to work extremely well. Any person alighting from them in the middle of the road could easily reach the footpath, because the vehicles between the central tramways and the pavement would be travelling at a less speed. Again, when entering a main thoroughfare from a side street, there would be no universal necessity for crossing the rails. Children and old people walking on the footpath would also be safer if the tramways were in the centre of the road. And, inasmuch as it is both easier to see the traffic passing along the midway from the footpath, and the range of vision comprehends objects approaching from greater distances, our plan must decrease the danger of crossing the street, which to ladies and timid people is by no means, even at present, a small peril.—*Globe*.





THE ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL AT ROME: VESTIBULE OF THE HALL OF ASSEMBLY.





"DISCOVERING A FAVOURITE AUTHOR."—(PICTURE BY CHARLES GOLDIE, IN THE DRESSING G. L. F. R.)



## THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

THE opening of the Œcumenical Council at Rome took place on Wednesday, the proceedings on that and some following days being mainly formal and ceremonial. A correspondent furnishes the following description of the hall in which the council meets:—

"I have just returned from St. Peter's, where, by special favour, I was permitted to enter the council-hall, now rigidly closed to the world, and make my observations at leisure. These I will communicate to you, for on the great day of the feast it will be impossible to enter, and one's attention will be directed to a thousand various objects; besides, with this *carta topographica* before you, it will be easier to understand later descriptions. Lying as the council-room does in that vast compartment on the right of the Tomb of St. Peter, it is most fortunate that the view on entering the church is not in the slightest degree marred by the temporary building, so that the eye of the spectator traverses the entire length of this sublime temple without meeting the slightest obstacle. It is only on arriving under the vast dome that one is conscious how completely the architectural beauty of the church is destroyed by this temporary edifice. Over the entrance to it, on the south, is a tympanum on which is represented the head and half figure of Christ, projected, as it were, from the clouds. In His left hand He holds the Gospels, open; while with the right, which is also extended, and has the attitude of command, He sends forth His disciples to preach the glad tidings. This clever painting was executed in three days by Cavaliere Francesco Grandi, a Roman. Underneath is the following inscription:—

DOCETE OMNES GENTES:  
ECCE EGO VOHISCUM SUM OMNIBUS DIEBUS  
USQUE AD CONSUMMATIONEM SECLULI.

Let us now enter the council-hall. It is a long parallelogram running north and south, and facing you as one enters is the throne of the Pope. It stands on a kind of raised dais, to which the ascent is by six or seven low steps; and right and left are ranged seats nearly on the same level, to each extremity of the dais, sufficient to accommodate sixty Cardinals, but there are not so many. On each side of the Pontiff's throne is a box erected, as it were, in the wall or woodwork, which boxes are reserved for Royal personages. Just below the Cardinals, and on the dais, will be erected seats for five patriarchs on each side. The entire platform is covered with green baize, while the seats appropriated to the Cardinals are covered with crimson figured tapestry, the whole presenting a rich *coup d'œil*. Seven tiers of benches on each side of the Cardinals offer accommodation for 616 Archbishops and Bishops—no more, and not so many, are expected, though, should they come, one hundred more can be ranged on seats on the ground floor. All these seats are covered with rich green Brussels carpet, with orange-coloured flowers, the tops of the benches being bordered with purple-coloured cloth. Each member of the episcopal body has two desks, which may be raised or lowered at will; those for the Cardinals will be movable, and will be used only at the private sessions. Let me conclude my description of this part of the scene by saying that the Archbishops will occupy the higher benches, and both they and the Bishops will be placed in the order of their appointment. Besides these high ecclesiastics, there are a number of other persons who will attend the general sessions of the council, and those only. There are twenty-three well-trained short-hand writers, all selected from the various colleges, and embracing among them a knowledge of most of the languages spoken by the assembled body. These will be seated in the centre; each will write five minutes, and then retire to a room appointed for them, where they will transcribe their report. Towards the middle of the hall, and high above the Bishops, are two orders of galleries. In the lower gallery on the left will sit the theologians; and in the one above, the diplomatic body. In the lower gallery on the right, which is divided into two compartments, will be placed the singers on one side, and the procurators of those Bishops who are prevented from attending. Above this is another gallery, which is reserved for the Consultors Pontificali and theologians. I have thus arranged the positions of this august assembly, and now ask you to accompany me while describing the decorations of the hall. They are highly appropriate, in good taste, and well executed. Tapestry and carpets have already been noticed, and it remains for me to speak only what relates to the fine arts. Paintings there are of characteristic subjects—not too many, but just enough to relieve what might otherwise be called the nude appearance of the hall. Nor have minor arrangements been neglected for the convenience of those who will assist at the assembly. On the left of the grand hall, for instance, is a door leading into the compartment where stands the altar of St. Petronilla, and here is a room for the Bishops to change their robes, for the buffet, and a room for the shorthand writers. Canova's lions, too, guard the entrance to washing-rooms and other places, which have been fitted with all the most modern improvements. On the left of the council-hall, in what is usually called the Chapel of the Madonna, there are similar, though not such full, arrangements. It has been generally reported that the hall is ill constructed for hearing; of course I cannot be judge on that point, but I was assured by a gentleman whom duty has confined here nearly three months that very recent trials have proved satisfactory; moreover, I was referred to the chief stenographer for a confirmation of this statement. Should, however, any Bishop from age or infirmity be inaudible at a distance, a shorthand writer will be permitted to take a seat near him. I must add, in conclusion, that the president of the commission which was charged with the direction of all the works is Monsignor Theodolini, that Signor de Spagna has been at the head of the administrative department, and that Signor Virginio Vespignani is the architect."

## "DEVOURING A FAVOURITE AUTHOR."

IN our notice of the exhibition of pictures at the Dudley Gallery we referred to the number of charming little subjects which could not all be commented on in detail, but which would form of themselves a considerable attraction to visitors to this most interesting collection of modern paintings. For its quiet humour and careful handling, Mr. Charles Goldie's contribution to the gallery is sure to be popular, and deservedly attracts the attention of those who go to be pleased and not to exhibit their own accomplishments in the technical jargon of art. It is remarkably suggestive, and, after looking at it for a moment, one feels a sort of sympathy for the abstracted savant, who, having not yet abandoned either the niceties of dress or the appreciation of creature comforts, is yet sufficiently absorbed in his pet book to leave the morsel untasted on his fork, even as it is on the way to his mouth, and to be as unconscious of the entrance of the dessert as he is that the first course is not yet concluded, or that the wine waits for him to whet his philosophical palate.

THE IRISH BISHOPS AND THE LAITY.—We are authorised to state that the Irish Bishops are unanimous in their resolution to maintain the position which they have, after careful deliberation, assumed; and that they will take no part in any future convention until their position as a separate order, always voting separately, is recognised. Whether or not the Bishops may not deliberate ordinarily with the other orders is a matter still undecided. It may be as well to point out that the meeting at Dublin on Tuesday has been quite erroneously described as a diocesan synod. It was nothing of the kind; it was simply a meeting for the election of delegates to the General Convention. Its resolutions, therefore, were of no more binding power than those of any other meeting. Looking over the list of the division that took place at the Dublin meeting, we find the following leading laymen voted with the Archbishop:—The Marquis of Drogheda, Earls Wicklow and Meath, Viscounts Gough and Powerscourt, Sirs R. O'Brien and A. Weldon, the Vice-Chancellor, Honourables C. Bourke, H. Rowley, and G. Galley; Mr. I. T. Hamilton, M.P., Judge Warren, Master Brooke, S. P. Ellington (late Royal Commission), C. H. Todd, LL.D., and G. Woods Munnell. The following is the only name of note in the minority—Lord J. Butler. Sir E. Grogan appears not to have voted.—*John Bull.*

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN is expected to leave Windsor for O-Loire about the 16th or 17th of this month.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH has returned to Paris from her journey to the East. Her Majesty is reported to be in excellent health.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA arrived in Vienna on Monday in excellent health. The Empress has gone to Rome.

THE MARQUIS OF EXETER has been nominated president of the Smithfield Club.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, who was able to be dressed on Tuesday for the first time since his attack, continues to make favourable progress.

DR. MACKAYNESS, Bishop-nominate of Oxford, has appointed as his Chaplains Archdeacon Clarke, the Rev. Edwin Palmer, of Balliol College, and the Rev. W. Ince, of Balliol College.

THE DUCHESS OF AUMALE died at Twickenham on Monday afternoon. She had been ill for some little time, and it was known that her death might happen at any moment. The deceased was born in 1822, and was married to the Duke of Aumale in 1844. She was the daughter of Prince Leopold, of Salerno.

MR. DENMAN, Q.C., and Mr. Charles Pollock, Q.C., the arbitrators in the dispute between the Crown and Mr. Leonard Edmunds, find that a sum of £7142 is still due from Mr. Edmunds to the Crown, and that no recommendation can be made to the Government in respect of claims advanced by Mr. Edmunds.

COLONEL WILSON-PATTEN, M.P., is going to present to the town of Warrington a plot of ground (between eleven and twelve acres) for a public recreation-ground.

THE COMMITTEE formed for the purpose of honouring the late Earl of Derby's memory have abandoned their original design, and have determined that the memorial shall be a national one, raised by general subscription, and erected on a public site.

THE BODY OF MR. PEABODY WAS EMBALMED previous to its being deposited in Westminster Abbey. Dr. Pavy, of Guy's, was intrusted with the operation.

HERR RICHENHEIM, banker at Berlin, has offered to the Jewish community of that city the sum of 250,000 thalers for the erection of an orphanage.

THE HON. NORMAN GROSVENOR, son of Lord Ebury, was last Saturday elected M.P. for Chester, in place of his cousin, Earl Grosvenor, who has succeeded to the Marquisate of Westminster.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS has given a site, worth about £700, for new schools at Highgate New Town. A church is also to be built in the same locality. The movement is under the auspices of the Rev. G. S. Ram, Vicar of St. Anne's, Highgate-rose, and a number of the local gentry, who have already contributed liberally to the objects in view.

THE DEATH OF LADY CATHERINE RICARDO, widow of the late Mr. J. Lewis Ricardo, who was for many years M.P. for the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, is announced. Her Ladyship was the daughter of the fifth Earl of Fife, and was married to Mr. Ricardo in 1841.

A LADY RAN ON THE RAILS near the Twickenham station, on Monday, in pursuit of a little dog, and was knocked down by a train and killed immediately.

TWO ASSURANCE COMPANIES which had been amalgamated with the Albert-via, the Metropolitan Counties and the Western—were, on Monday, ordered by Vice-Chancellor James to be wound up.

GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND in the parish of Abernethy, Perthshire. The exact locality is not as yet given out by the discoverer, but he is said to be a man who is capable of judging of the possibility of gold being found.

FORTY-NINE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN of Queen's County have held a meeting at Maryborough to adopt Mr. Edmund Dease as their candidate for that county, on principles of "Fixtures of tenure and fair rents; vote by ballot, denominational education, and amnesty to the prisoners."

A COMMITTEE has been formed to carry out a memorial to the late Rev. W. Harness. The Rev. W. Covington, 18, Montpelier-square, Knightsbridge, is the honorary secretary, and will receive subscriptions, which may also be paid to Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; the London and Westminster Bank, St. James's-square; or the London and County Bank, Knightsbridge branch.

A PENIAN NIGHT PROCESSION is reported from the district of Cromartin, near Castleblaney. The police patrol met 200 men marching, who, on being challenged, dispersed. They had two drums and several muskets. A dealer and lodging-house keeper in the town of Wicklow has been punished by the magistrates for shouting in the street "Hurrah for the Penians!"

THE DEATH OF ADMIRAL PURCELL, on the retired list, was announced on Wednesday. This officer entered the Navy sixty-six years ago, and saw much active service during the French and other wars. Admiral Purcell's eldest surviving son is First Lieutenant of her Majesty's ship *Crocodile*, now on her way to Alexandria with troops. Admiral Purcell's decease does not create any vacancy on the active list; but Mr. Childers will have a piece of patronage at his disposal by the death of Commander Coldstream Robinson, a son of Rear-Admiral Charles Robinson, who has just died, at the early age of thirty-seven.

PAUPERISM in the metropolis continues to increase. In the fourth week of November 144,788 persons were receiving parochial relief, in the proportion of 26,265 indoor paupers and 108,523 outdoor. The total number was more by 3752 than the figures in the corresponding period of last year.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT happened on Wednesday evening on the Stourbridge branch of the Great Western Railway, at Cradley, three miles from Stourbridge. The fast train from Birmingham to Worcester and Hereford was proceeding at its usual speed through Cradley, shortly after five o'clock, when it ran into a goods-train with great violence. The engine of the passenger-train was thrown off the line, and the first carriage was much damaged. One passenger was killed, and also the stoker and guard. The other passengers escaped with but little injury.

A TRADE-UNION RIOT occurred on Monday afternoon in connection with the strike at the Thorncliffe Collieries, near Barnsley. A collision took place on that day between the unionist and non-unionist miners, and several of the latter were somewhat roughly handled. The police, armed with cutlasses, dispersed the combatants, and found it necessary to remain on duty all night to preserve order.

A POINT IN ETYMOLOGY was raised at the South Lancashire assizes on Tuesday. A policeman who was examined as a witness said that one term by which members of the force were known was that of "copper." Sometimes (he said) we hear a person at the street corner use the expression, "the copper is coming." Mr. Justice Willes asked what the word meant, and after sundry attempts to settle its derivation his Lordship decided that it came from *copia*—I take.

ALBERT BUCKLER, formerly a clerk in the Hungarian Bank at Pesth, was again brought up at Bow-street, on Tuesday, charged with committing a forgery on Rothschild's bank at Paris. Mr. Herman Kaiser, the manager of the Pesth bank, attended, and deposed that the letters of credit and other documents presented by the prisoner were forgeries. Sir Thomas Henry then committed him to take his trial in France, according to the provisions of the Extradition Act.

SEVERAL CONVICTIONS OF HABITUAL BEGGARS took place at the Guildhall Police Court on Tuesday. In two cases the mendicants were young girls who led immoral lives, and in another the parents were proved to have trained their children to systematic begging. In each case a sentence of imprisonment, with hard labour, was passed.

MR. BENSON, the junior magistrate of the Thames Police Court, will succeed the late Mr. Burcham at the Southwark Police Court; and Mr. Franklin Lushington will take the place of Mr. Benson. Mr. Lushington was called to the Bar in January, 1855. He was for three years a member of the Supreme Council of Justice in the Ionian Islands, and at present belongs to the Midland Circuit. He was formerly a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the direction of the Duke of Cambridge relative to the custom of tradesmen (especially tailors) giving credit for goods supplied and even lending money to the cadets at Woolwich and Sandhurst. The order points out the evil consequences of these practices, and requests the parents and guardians of cadets not to pay any debt contracted without their sanction, or any running account beyond a stated limit of amount fixed by them.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL has issued an order in which it is intimated that the privilege now granted to commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, and Royal Marines, as well as superintending or first-class Army schoolmasters serving abroad, of sending abroad and receiving their letters at the reduced British postage of 6d. per half ounce, where the postage of ordinary letters is higher than 6d., shall be withdrawn after Jan. 1. The privileges of non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and seamen will remain undisturbed.

SO DISGUSTED HAS THE SULTAN GROWN with the Khedive and all his undertakings that he had recently more than once alluded to the late brilliant assemblage of notabilities at Port Said as the *Suez Canaille*! This is the first joke that has ever been made by a Sultan of Turkey, and it has created much amusement in Asia Minor.—*Pomahack.*

THE FINDING AND SENTENCE OF THE GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL held at Chatham recently for the trial of Lieutenant George Frederick Henry Rule, of the Chatham division of Royal Marines, has been approved by the Queen. Lieutenant Rule was charged with having appropriated to his own use the sum of £75, that had been intrusted to him by Private Francis Rowell, of the Plymouth division, to be deposited in the post-office savings-bank. The Court found the prisoner "Guilty," and sentenced him to be cashiered.

## PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE.

THE United States Congress was opened on Monday. The following is a summary of President Grant's message:—

The country is blessed with peace at home, and is without any entangling alliances abroad.

The crops have been exuberant, and manufactures hitherto unknown are springing up.

The President trusts that he and Congress will be able to render a satisfactory account of their stewardship. He recommends Congress to adopt measures to restore American commerce, which was nearly driven from the seas during the rebellion.

The freedmen are advancing in education and are industrious when properly remunerated.

Reconstruction is progressing favourably, considering the difficulties which had to be encountered, and seven of the rebellious States are already restored to the Union.

The President suggests that, inasmuch as the present Georgia Legislature has wrongfully expelled negro members, Congress should authorise the Governor to convene the Legislature. The recent Virginia elections were, he says, fairly conducted, and the officers elected have conformed to the Congressional requirements. He consequently advises that the Virginia delegation be admitted to seats in Congress.

He recommends a gradual, not immediate, return to specie payments, and counsels legislation to secure this result and to stop fluctuations in the value of the currency. He suggests that Congress should authorise the Treasury to redeem its paper at a fixed price, and says:—"Our public credit should be the best on earth. Our entire public debt could be paid in ten years; but the taxation which would be necessary for that purpose is not desirable. Our ability to pay increases yearly in a rapid ratio."

The President believes that all the bonds now due can be replaced by bonds bearing interest at not over 4½ per cent, and that the remainder of the bonds, on becoming due, could be replaced in the same manner. Congress might authorise the payment of the interest in the chief European money centres.

The revenues are greater than the requirement, and may safely be reduced if the debt be funded at a lower rate of interest.

President Grant suggests a modification of the tariff and of taxation, where unjust. He advises that a discrimination should be made, but no general revision at present of the laws on these subjects.

The Treasury's report shows the receipts of the fiscal year ending June 30 to be \$71,000,000, and the total expenditure \$21,500,000. The estimates for the ensuing year are still more favourable, and the Message approves the purchase of Government bonds with the surplus currency.

With reference to Cuba, the President says:—"The people and the Government of the United States entertain the same warm feelings for the people of Cuba in the present struggle that they felt throughout previous struggles between Spain and her former colonies in behalf of the latter; but the contest in Cuba has never assumed a condition which amounts to a war in a sense of international law, or which would show an existence of *de facto* political organisation on the part of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency. The principle is maintained, however, that this nation is its own judge when to accord the right of belligerency either to a people struggling to free themselves from a Government they believe to be oppressive or to nations at war with each other. The United States have no disposition to interfere with the existing relations of Spain with her colonial American possessions. They believe that in due time Spain and other European Powers will find their interests in terminating these relations and establishing their present dependencies as independent Powers, members of the family of nations. These dependencies are no longer regarded as subject to transfer from one European Power to another. When the present relations of these colonies cease they are to become independent Powers, exercising a right of choice in determining their future conditions and relations with other Powers. The United States, in order to put a stop to bloodshed in Cuba, and in the interests of a neighbouring people, proposed their good offices to restore peace. The offer not having been accepted by Spain on a basis which alone could be received by Cuba, it was withdrawn; but the President hopes the good offices of the United States may yet prove advantageous for a settlement of this unhappy strife. Meanwhile, illegal expeditions against Cuba have been broken up, the Administration endeavouring to execute the neutrality laws in good faith, no matter how unpleasant the task may have been made by the suffering endured from a lack of like good faith on the part of other nations."

The President approves the rejection of the Clarendon-Johnson treaty as a step wisely taken in the interest of peace, and as a necessary step in the direction of a perfect and cordial friendship between the two countries.—"A sensitive people," he observes, "conscious of their power, are more at ease under a great wrong wholly unatoned for than under the restraint of a settlement that satisfied neither their idea of justice nor their grave sense of the grievance they had sustained. The rejection of the treaty was followed by a state of public feeling on both sides of the ocean which, the President thought, was unfavourable to an immediate attempt at renewed negotiations. The Minister of the United States to England was accordingly instructed to communicate to her Majesty's Minister the President's views in this respect. The President hopes that the time will soon arrive when the two Governments can approach a solution of this momentous question with an appreciation of what is due to the rights, dignity, and honour of each country, and with a determination not only to remove all causes of complaint from the past, but to lay the foundation of broad principles of public law, which would prevent future differences and convert into firm, continuous peace and friendship, this, the only grave question which the United States now have with any foreign nation."

The Presidential Message also recommends legislation to secure the coolies in the United States against any foreign enslavement, approves the action of the Quaker Indian Commission, predicts an early satisfactory adjustment of Indian difficulties, and urges the civilisation of all the Indian tribes.

The President says that the reports of the War, Post Office, Navy, and Interior Departments are generally favourable, showing increased economy; and the Message concludes with a promise of rigid adherence to the laws and their strict enforcement.

THE LYNN ELECTION has resulted in a victory for the Conservatives the numbers at the close of the poll, on Wednesday, being:—Lord C. Hamilton (C.), 1051; Mr. R. Young (L.), 1032; majority, 19.

CONFIRMATION OF DR. TEMPLE'S ELECTION.—Bow Church, Cheapside, was, on Wednesday, crowded to excess by a gathering eager to witness the proceedings at the confirmation of Dr. Temple as Bishop of Exeter. Contrary to the course followed in the Hampden case, the Vicar-General allowed the objectors to be heard, and the opposition to Dr. Temple was chiefly conducted by Dr. Deane, Q.C. At the close of the arguments the Vicar-General without hesitation confirmed Dr. Temple in the dignity and emoluments of the Bishopric of Exeter.

A CLERICAL DIVORCE CASE.—In the Divorce Court, on Tuesday, Lord Penzance gave judgment in the case of "Kelly v. Kelly." The respondent is the incumbent of St. George's, Liverpool, and his name has been much before the public in connection with actions against newspaper proprietors and other persons, arising out of sermons preached by him against the election of a Jew Mayor and the appointment of a Roman Catholic Chaplain. The parties had been married nearly thirty years, and they had one living son. The peculiarity of the case was that Mr. Kelly had conceived an extravagant idea as to his marital prerogative, and, considering that his wife was rebellious, had placed her under a certain degree of personal restraint, the result of which had been materially to affect her health. Lord Penzance said that a deliberate system of conduct adopted with a view to bend a wife to his authority was likely to make a husband overstep his authority and to fall short of his duty. In this case he thought Mr. Kelly had done both. A wife was not a domestic slave, to be driven at all costs into compliance with her husband's will; and any description of force, whether moral or physical, provided that it was of such a character as seriously to threaten the injury of her health, ought to call for the protection of the Court. Feeling that the petitioner's case was made out, he decided that there must be a judicial separation.



## Literature.

*Arms and Armour, in Antiquity and the Middle Ages, &c.* By CHARLES BOUTELL, M.A., Author of "English Heraldry," &c. London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

"Arms and Armour" is not everybody's subject, but a good number of ordinary people—and all who have any of the now fashionable love of heraldry in them—will be very glad to go through Mr. Boutell's interesting volume. It should be explained, though, that the volume is a translation from the French of M. P. Jacombe, but that Mr. Boutell has furnished it with a long and interesting preface, a copious series of notes, and an additional chapter on arms and armour in England. It is strange that the French author should have overlooked the fact, or nearly overlooked it, that the English have had a few offensive and defensive articles in their time. The "thirty years' peace," or forty—when, by-the-way, we were always fighting somewhere—seems to cling to the gentleman, and the little episode of the Crimea never reminded him that we were once a fighting people. The book, then, has a fresh stamp about it, although the chief honours rest with the French original, of course. The publishers have given the handsomest paper, print, and binding, and they have had the advantage of using the original illustrations. These are remarkably beautiful specimens of drawing and engraving on wood. They are singularly clear—far more so than the text, which, to any but learned readers, presents perplexities of many kinds. But illustrations are intended to illustrate, and not to be simply pretty things.

The history of arms and armour traced in these pages raises some curious ideas. We have come to the age of no armour at all, except on our ships, and of arms such as the heroes of antiquity never dreamed of. Already it is beginning to be thought that a light, unarmoured ship with one or two very heavy guns may be more mischievous than the Monarch, and who knows what changes we may not have before long? The present defence for soldiers is broadcloth; in the ancient times flax, several-fold, was in fashion. It is customary for us to speak of "the sword," but how many swords are there, compared to rifles, in a regiment? The British square may some day have had its use, like the Greek phalanx and the Roman legion, but at present a fight seems to be rather of weapons than of those who use them. That was shown on the Continent three years ago, and long before that the allied fire perfectly astonished Gortschakoff at Sebastopol. The point is that arms have always been improving, not that men are deteriorating. The cry is stupidly untrue, and is none the better for having existed so long. "Some time ago" Homer himself used it—

A rocky fragment then  
Tyddies lifted up—a mighty mass  
Which scarce two men could raise, as men are now;  
But he, unaided, lifted it with ease:  
With this he smote Æneas.

(It is Lord Derby's translation.) The general impression from reading this interesting volume will be that armour was frequently worse than useless, even against weapons which were contemptible. Pewter greaves are not worth much against bronze swords, but even with pewter and bronze we know that men managed to kill each other in large numbers very accurately. "Weapons of the Stone Age" begins the work in a chapter which must not be offended at being called dry; and, indeed, it is not until the Greeks and the Romans are upon the scene that there is much interest. But then, and with accounts of the ornamentation of arms and armour, and the fighting paraphernalia of the Middle Ages, there are glimpses of real life which are well worth having. They are quite enough to satisfy us with the present times, despite the improvements in articles for killing and the abandonment of remedies against being killed.

*Martha Planebarke. A Romance. In three volumes.*  
London: Tinsley Brothers.

To lie on a sofa all day long and do nothing but read perpetual romances of Marivaux was a laudable aspiration of Thomas Gray, and might have conduced to long life; but a few romances of the "Martha Planebarke" style would speedily have sent the poet to his own celebrated churchyard. A romance is nothing unless it is exciting. It need not induce brain-fever, but a "creeping sensation" at least should be caused. The late Mrs. Clara Reeve, who wrote "The Old English Baron" ages before Mr. Boucicault pretended to have discovered sensation, could scarcely hope to make a lady's chignon stand on end; but she would have laughed at any opposition which could have been offered by bandoline. The author of "Martha Planebarke" is likely to excite nothing. It is too flat even for laughter, unless people approved it with a view to fun, and are prepared to find none of the romance which the writer would have them expect. The incidents are of the tamest kind, and turn entirely on the intrigues of a wicked and fascinating woman to make a number of good people unhappy. But, as it is impossible for the reader to care one straw for the characters, good or bad, there is no interest, and the whole story becomes an inevitable failure. Martha Planebarke is a Circe who, to our thinking, is not fascinating. But she is understood to fascinate society generally—not merely the one victim to fatal love and ruin. In the end, too, nothing but shame to herself comes of all her brilliancy, whilst the other people come off very fairly. At the beginning she is engaged to be married to a Mr. Carthorne—certainly not for love, and scarcely for money. He is speedily turned adrift; but that does not matter much, however, for he is a gloomy sort of person for whom nobody can care. The cause of this is that Martha has fallen in love with Noel Alton, whom she has seen once and not spoken to at all. This quite comes up to Disraeli's remark, "there is no love but love at first sight," and quite throws into the shade Keats's exquisite delirium over the lady whom he saw for a few minutes at Vauxhall.\*

Several of Martha's anonymous love-letters to Noel, followed by a meeting accidentally on his part, give the clue to the whole story. Noel does not care for Martha, and he knows that Martha is engaged to his friend Carthorne. So he tells Carthorne all about it, after having very properly refused to tell Carthorne anything about it—which, by-the-way, he was doing all the time. Here is a pretty case! Love defeated on all sides! The end of the "fix" is that Martha feels bound in such honour as she has to punish Carthorne as well as Noel, and her tricks to that effect occupy three volumes. It was always our principle not to describe more than the main features of a novel. In the present case an account of the story would do no damage to either author or reader. But who could write it? And then, who could understand it? Clearly, neither author, reader, nor the supposed writer; because nobody could understand the original three volumes. The story is confusion from first to last. Utter strangers are made to meet and chatter, generally for no reason whatever, in a manner which defies the memory every five minutes. The characters are so shadowy that they quickly become undistinguishable or lost, and their actions are frequently absurd. For instance, a young lady is persuaded by an evident swindler to tell her father that a large legacy which he has received ought "morally" to be given over to somebody else; and the father, an invalid with luxurious tastes, cheerfully hands over £16,000, and leaves himself and daughter in penury. This young lady, also, is asked by a gentleman the way to Hyde Park, and she takes him home to her papa's house, where friendship ensues; with love at first sight again, of course. The third volume closes with a dénouement which the Surrey Theatre never could have dared to hope for in the days when it was very properly ridiculed. To allude to Gray again, ignorance of this book would be bliss indeed, compared with what we should think of the wisdom of reading it.

\* See one of Keats's most beautiful sonnets in the "Life and Remains," by Lord Houghton.

## ELEGANT GIFT-BOOKS.

*Wonders of Italian Art.* By LOUIS VIARDOT. Illustrated. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.  
*Episodes of Fiction; or, Choice Stories from the Great Novelists.* With Biographical Introductions, and numerous Original Illustrations by Eminent Artists. Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.  
*Pictorial Scenes from Pilgrim's Progress.* Drawn by CLAUDE REIGNIER CONDOR. London: Hodder and Stoughton.  
*Womankind in Western Europe, from the Earliest Times to the Seventeenth Century.* By THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A., Hon. M.R.S.L. &c. London: Groombridge and Sons.  
*Flora Symbolica; or, the Language and Sentiment of Flowers.* Including Floral Poetry, original and selected. By JOHN INGRAM. Original Illustrations, printed in Colours. London: Frederick Warne and Co.

This season appears to be as prolific as any of its predecessors in the issue of elegant books adapted for gifts. Out of a large number upon our table we select a few for notice this week; and, as binding is a prominent feature in gift-books at all seasons, and especially at Christmas, we beg to be excused if we have something to say about what might perhaps be termed the millinery of literature and art, for art has had quite as much, or more, to do with the production of some of these works as literature.

The first on our list, however—an excellent translation of Louis Viardot's "Merveilles de la Peinture"—although very elegantly bound, stands in no need of the meretricious aids of emblazoned boards to recommend it, having in its own intrinsic merits recommendation enough. The present work, which forms a volume of the "Bibliothèque des Merveilles" now in course of publication by Messrs. Hachette, of Paris, treats principally—indeed almost exclusively—of Italian art; another volume by the same author being promised, in which the other Continental schools of art will be dealt with. We have here a clear and succinct account of the "Renaissance," painting in "mosaic," miniature painting, and oil painting; followed by an outline of the rise and progress of the successive schools of art, the Tuscan or Florentine, the Roman, the Lombard, the Venetian, the Bolognese, and the Neapolitan. The work is richly illustrated, with both photographs and wood engravings of paintings by several of the most famous masters of the various branches of the great Italian school, thus rendering it positively "a thing of beauty" and, to those capable of appreciating it, in very truth "a joy for ever." Besides, it will be found an excellent manual on a subject which is constantly growing in interest, and about which the outside world will be glad to meet here with a little popular instruction, conveyed in a most pleasing manner. It is proper to mention that the translator has, he says, "exercised a certain discretion in omitting some portions of the work which appeared unlikely to interest an English reader," of which omissions "the most important is a preliminary dissertation on classical art." We think it a pity that the translator, who in other respects has acquitted himself with much judgment, should have considered himself at liberty to exercise any such discretion as he claims. Emasculation of books is as objectionable as mutilation of pictures, and should not be practised except under very peculiar circumstances indeed. Not having seen the work in the original, we cannot pronounce an opinion as to the propriety of these omissions; but, on the face of the matter, we do not see why English readers should not be as much interested in classical art, and as capable of appreciating a dissertation thereon, as French readers. The excisions may not be important; but, as a rule, we dislike the practice of mutilating books, whether the mutilation be done discreetly or not. What an author has deemed worth writing, a translator may surely think worth reproducing, unless there be in it something positively objectionable, which in this instance can hardly have been the case. It is fortunate, however, that the translator's "discretion" did not carry him so far as to omit the introductory chapter, which treats, amongst other matters, of the Greek painters, sculptors, and architects; and is very interesting indeed. The biographical sketches are especially valuable, and will perhaps, to some readers, form the most attractive feature of the work—that is, after the engravings and photographs. A more admirable or more useful ornament to the drawing-room table than this beautiful work could scarcely be found, containing, as it does, specimens of the work of such artists as Perugino, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Bellini, Paul Veronese, Titian, and a host of others. We need say no more to recommend it to true lovers of art, as well as to all who wish to obtain some knowledge of the special characteristics of the great Italian school of painting and of the men who founded and adorned it.

In "Episodes of Fiction" we have a work that answers exactly to the ordinary idea of what a Christmas gift-book should be. It is magnificently, yet chastely, bound in bevelled boards, impressed with a handsome design in gold and green on a white ground; it is beautifully printed on fine glazed paper; and—an all-important feature—it is illustrated by some of our most distinguished or most promising artists, among whom may be mentioned Sam. Bough, A.R.S.A.; Clark Stanton, A.R.S.A.; Louis Huard, C.J. Staniland; J. M. Whittier, A.R.S.A.; George Hay; E. Barnard; J. D. Brown; Charles Green; Percival Skelton; W. H. Paton, R.S.A.; W. P. Burton; R. P. Leitch; Harrison Weir; and J. Lawson. As the work emanates from Edinburgh, it is not surprising that Scottish artists should occupy so prominent a place on the list, and it is creditable to the northern division of the kingdom that so much artistic genius should be exhibited by its sons, and so much skill as Mr. R. Paterson has displayed in the engraving. The episodes illustrated—and illustration is the great feature of the book, the compiler frankly telling us that one of his primary objects was to furnish artists with suitable subjects for the exercise of their pencils—are from the works of Defoe, Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, Sterne, Horace Walpole, Goldsmith, Beckford, Godwin, Hook, Henry Mackenzie, G. Griffin, Galt, Mrs. Radcliffe, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, L. E. Landon, Mrs. Shelley, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Aphra Behn, Mrs. Elizabeth Inchbald, &c. It is, perhaps, somewhat of an exaggeration to apply the words "greatest novelists" to some of these writers; but, be that as it may, the result of the combined labours of compiler and artists is the production of one of the most beautiful volumes we have seen for a long time. It is quite the sort of book to adorn a lady's boudoir.

Few books, except the sacred volume itself, are so universally read wherever the English language prevails as the "Pilgrim's Progress"; and few, perhaps, have been so often or so ably illustrated. But the "Pictorial Scenes" just issued from the pencil of Mr. C. R. Conder will, we are sure, tend to make Bunyan's great allegory better known and more highly appreciated than ever. The pictures have been drawn on stone, and are printed in tints which are not always pleasing to the eye; but the designs are generally good. Some of them—such as "The Slough of Despond," "The Wicket Gate," "The Hill of Difficulty," "The Lions," "Lot's Wife," "The Delectable Mountains," "The Shepherds," &c.—are admirable, and will convey even to the dullest imagination a vivid realisation of Bunyan's ideas. This is, indeed, a valuable contribution to the pictorial elucidation of the "poor man's classic."

"Womankind in Western Europe" ought not, perhaps, to be classed among mere gift-books, however meritorious these may be, for it deserves a separate notice to itself. As it is, however, emphatically a *livre de luxe*, we include it here, even though we feel almost bound to apologise to Mr. Wright for so doing. The author's name, on whatever subject he writes, is a guarantee for thorough scholarship, solid information, lucid exposition, and careful delineation; and in this work all these qualities are conspicuous. Mr. Wright believes, and with good reason, "that a history of the female sex in that particular division of mankind to which we ourselves belong, would not be unacceptable to the general reader." Such a history he has here produced, and in doing so has left nothing to be desired. He has had recourse to sources of information not commonly known, and many of which are not very approachable, and has traced for us the history, condition, character, and manners of womankind through the various revolutions of Western society. Mr. Wright enters at greatest length into the history of woman in the feudal ages, and the portion that

treats of those times is, consequently, the most valuable and interesting division of a work, every page of which is valuable and interesting in a singular degree. Mr. Wright, we are glad to see, promises us a continuation of the subject in another work on the history of womankind in modern times, and we shall be glad to hail that, too, when it appears. Meanwhile, we advise all who can to obtain this instalment of the elucidation of a theme which few men, if any, are so competent to deal with in a thoroughly satisfactory manner as our author. It is proper to add, that the work is embellished with engravings (some in colours) from ancient pictures, sculptures, mural monuments, and other sources, and that it is beautifully printed, elegantly bound, and boasts a very finely illuminated title. In every sense this is a splendid book, for which we heartily thank Mr. Wright.

The "Language of Flowers" is, no doubt, a very dainty study, and Mr. Ingram has, sans question, given us a very dainty book thereon; but, after all, we cannot help thinking that "the game is hardly worth the candle." Floral dialogue may have had a use once—and may have a use still—in lands and times when free intercourse and an open interchange of sentiments were less common than they are in this occidental region in the nineteenth century; but we hope we shall not be deemed utterly prosaic if we say that in our opinion the time devoted to constructing sentences in the form of floral devices is a little mispent, or, at all events, that the pastime is only fitted for people who have nothing else of any importance to do. Idle persons and sentimental young ladies will, we daresay, be glad to dispel ennui in such a pursuit, but it is not for those who have a part to play in the affairs of this "work-a-day world." Still, if an indirect and mystic medium of communication be desired, a more elegant one could not be devised than the language of flowers; and Mr. Ingram has here supplied a very able and exhaustive exposition of the science. As becomes the subject, the book is very elegantly bound, with a pretty floral device on the cover, which we daresay conveys an equally pretty sentiment could we but take time to decipher it. It is, moreover, appropriately illustrated, plentifully sprinkled with poetical passages, and is altogether an exceedingly well-got-up bit of elegant trifling. With lovers "sighing like a furnace," it will, no doubt, be a favourite; but as we are ourselves long past the "moony" period of life, we must content ourselves with commending Mr. Ingram's work to those who have the happiness to be still "in the vaward of their youth."

We had laid aside a few volumes of a religious character for recommendation as Christmas gifts, but have space to do little more than give their titles, and to say that they are in every respect unexceptionable as well in form as in substance. "Christ in Song, Hymns of Immanuel, with Notes," by Philip Schaff, D.D. (Sampson Low and Co.), is a complete and carefully selected "Lyra Christologia," including the "choicest hymns on the person and work of our Lord from all ages, denominations, and tongues."—The Rev. J. H. Ingraham, LL.D., produces three beautiful works (published by Routledge and Sons) on Biblical themes, respectively entitled "The Prince of the House of David," (a sketch of the three years spent by our Saviour in his ministry in Palestine); "The Throne of David, from the Consecration of the Shepherd of Bethlehem to the Rebellion of Prince Absalom," the nature of which may be divined from the title; and "The Pillar of Fire, or Israel in Bondage," wherein is portrayed the history of the Israelites during the three years that preceded their deliverance out of Egypt.—Messrs. Seeley and Co. issue a small volume entitled "Angels in Heaven," consisting of extracts from the writings of St. Augustine, Bishop Andrews, Milton, Gerhardt, Bishop Hall, Leighton, Lightfoot, Matthew Henry, Olshausen, and Keble, and illustrated by photographs from German and other sources.—Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. publish a new and illustrated edition of "Bishop Heber's Hymns," a collection that has been held in high esteem in religious households for wellnigh half a century, and is likely to become more popular than ever in this handsome form.—From Messrs. Rivington comes an elegant re-issue of the four stories which make up the well-known work, "Sacred Allegories," by the Rev. W. Adams, a book, we fancy, that must be familiar in nearly every parsonage in the land and in numerous other households besides. We can heartily recommend each and all of these works to the religious community.

**FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.**—A shocking colliery accident has occurred at the Waterloo Pit, belonging to the Plaskynaston Colliery Company. Eight men were being drawn up in a carrier in No. 1 upcast shaft, when the carrier came in contact with some projection, which caused it to turn on one side. The movement had the effect of throwing out three of the eight persons. A fireman named Henry Bradley was pitched headlong down to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 140 ft., and killed on the spot. The underground manager of the colliery, Mr. Sampson Garside, was thrown out, but succeeded in laying hold of the steam pipe, by the aid of which he slid to the bottom. The third man who was thrown out succeeded also in laying hold of the pipe, and clung to it until the carrier was stopped.—Two men were killed on Monday by a fall down a pit, 400 yards deep, at the Voelshew coal-pit, near Bowdais.

**THE ST. PANCRAS GUARDIANS IN DEFAULT.**—In the late poor-law inquiry held by Mr. Bore, Q.C., respecting the treatment of the sick poor in St. Pancras workhouse, the guardians had the assistance of Mr. Nasmith, barrister, and Mr. Newton, solicitor, for their defence, and that of Mr. Hurley, the temporary medical officer of the infirmary. They afterwards received a bill of costs, amounting to £205, which on taxation was reduced to £134. This bill the board resolved to pay; but the chairman, Mr. Ross, declined to sign the cheque on the ground that, not being one of the party forming the majority of the board, he would, in case of a surcharge, probably "be left in the lurch," and have to pay the amount out of his own pocket. At the next meeting of the board Mr. Ross did not attend, and the chair was taken by Mr. Watkins, who was placed in it in order that he and his friends might have an opportunity of signing the cheque; but not one of the guardians had the courage to sign it. A writ has since been served upon the board, and they have resolved to let judgment go by default, and allow the legal gentlemen to obtain the amount of their claim in the best manner they can.

**RECIPROCITY AT MANCHESTER.**—A "reciprocity meeting" was held on Tuesday night, in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester, for the purpose of "urging upon the Government the necessity of granting an inquiry into the present stagnation of trade, and with a view to obtain justice for British industry." The chair was occupied by Mr. Richard Haworth, and among the speakers were Mr. Nesbidge, M.P.; Mr. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P.; Mr. Wheelhouse, M.P.; Mr. Charley, M.P.; and Mr. Cawley, M.P. A resolution was adopted stating that the meeting, though "deeply sensible of the advantages of free trade, if adopted universally among nations," looked with alarm on "the exclusion by hostile tariffs of British manufactures from foreign countries," and considered that our present commercial policy demanded an investigation by a Committee of the House of Commons. Another resolution recommended "all political organisations, clubs, and other societies" to aid a movement, and resolved that a guarantee fund should be established to meet contingent expenses in bringing the question under the consideration of the House of Commons. At the conclusion of the meeting the speakers and a number of the principal promoters of the movement supped together at the Queen's Hotel, when the question as to the best means to be adopted next Session to obtain the desired inquiry was fully discussed and a definite course of proceeding resolved upon.

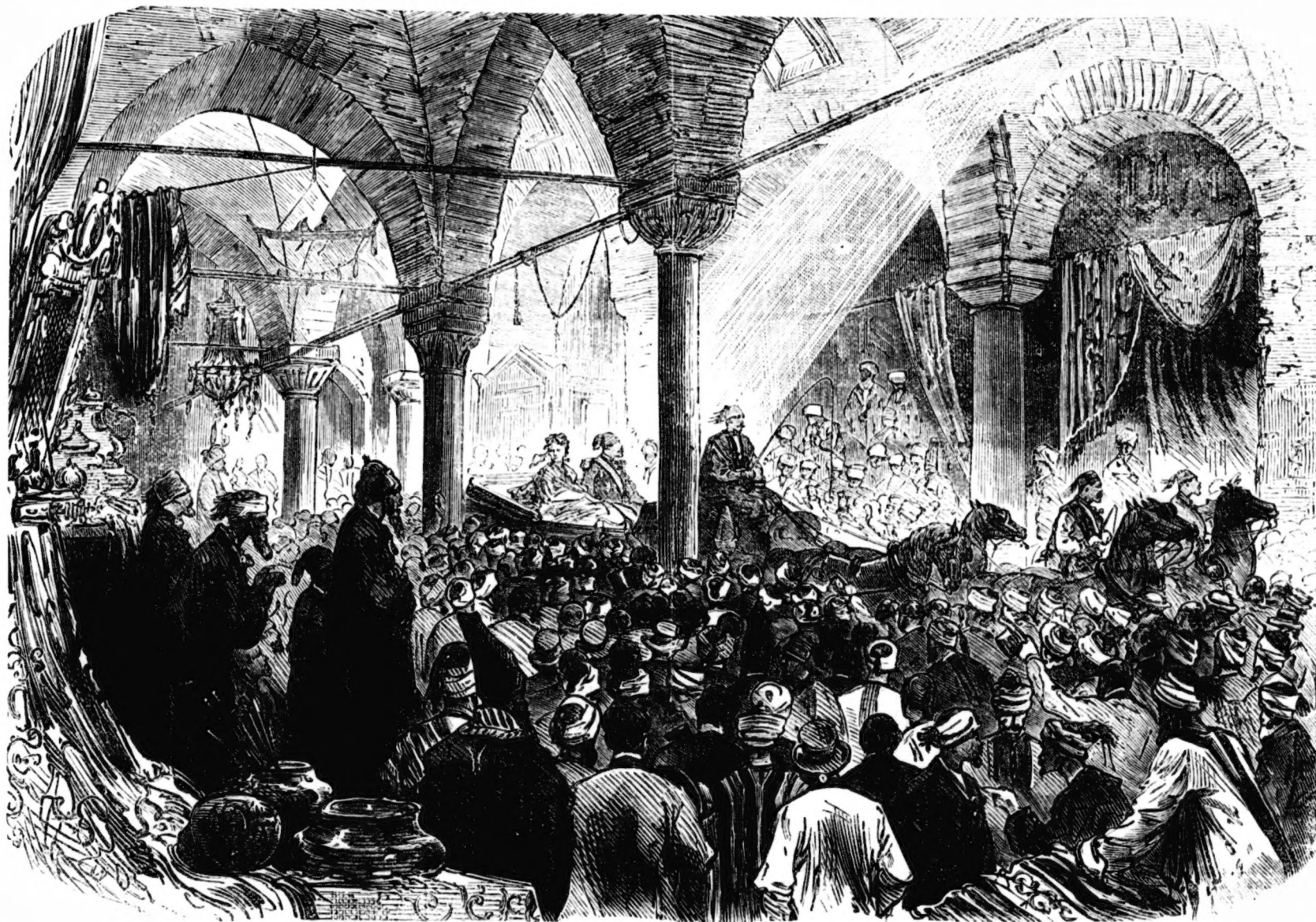
**UNIVERSITY TESTS.**—Steps are being taken to organise a counter-demonstration to that held at St. John's College, Cambridge, on the 29th ult. Messrs. E. H. Perowne (of Corpus), H. J. Hotham (Trinity), and Arthur Holmes (of Clare), acting as secretaries to an association for opposing the abolition, have circulated the following protest for signature among the resident heads, fellows, or ex-fellows of colleges, professors and officers or ex-officers of the University, or of some college:—"1. That the abolition of religious tests in the University and colleges, either by a permissive enactment of the Legislature or by an Act of Parliament superseding the provisions of existing statutes, will, in our opinion, seriously imperil the Christian character of the said University and colleges, and their efficiency as places of religious education. 2. That we earnestly deprecate any legislation by which the government and teaching of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or of the colleges in the same, may be transferred altogether or in part into the hands of persons who are not members of the Established Church." The Rev. Professor Selwyn has declined to append his signature to the representation founded on the resolutions adopted at St. John's, on the ground that a subject of such great importance should be brought under regular and public discussion, with a view to the presentation of an address from the University to the Crown. It is understood that a large number of signatures to the above protest have already been sent in to the committee.



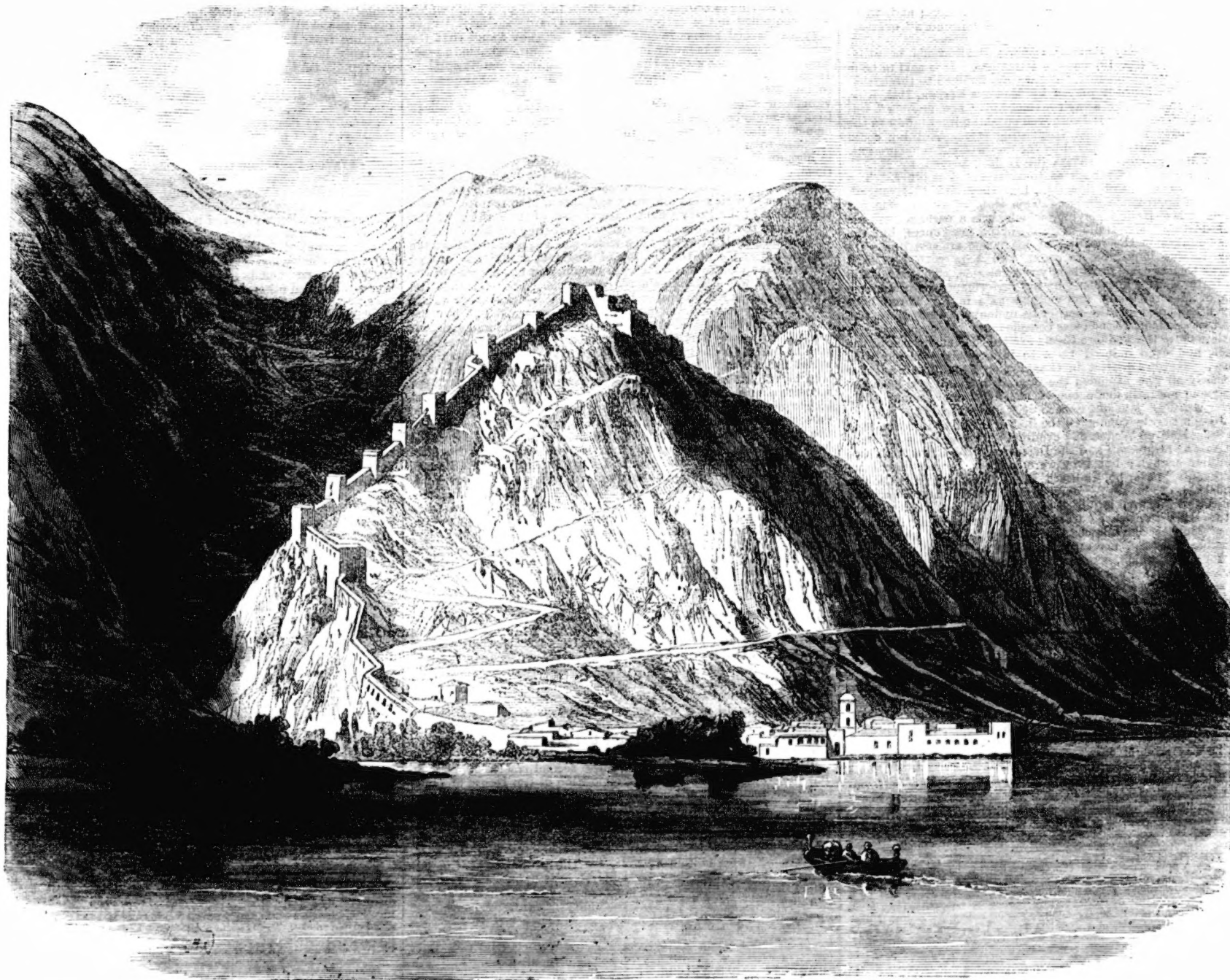


THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE AND SUITH AT THE RUINS OF ANCIENT THEBES, UPPER EGYPT.—SEE PAGE 371.





THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE VISITING THE GRAND BAZAAR, CONSTANTINOPLE.—SEE PAGE 317.



THE TOWN AND FORTIFICATIONS OF CATTARO, DALMATIA.



## CATTARO.

THE prolongation of the insurrection in Southern Dalmatia seems to be giving rise to political agitation in Serbia and the adjoining Turkish provinces. The Serbian papers are full of letters from Bosnia and Herzegovina complaining of the oppression of the Turkish authorities; and the semi-official *Vidokan*, of Belgrade, says that "if Europe is powerless to put an end to these cruelties by her remonstrances, the Serbians must protect themselves—no longer by words, but by acts; not by advice, but by force of arms." According to a correspondent in the *Neue Freuden Blatt*, the Government of Montenegro is making great warlike preparations. Within the last six months it has purchased upwards of fifty tons of gunpowder, and there is a strong war party in the Montenegrin Senate, headed by an officer named Radonitz, who is stated to possess the full confidence of the army. The Prince has assembled 3500 men at Grahovo, with orders to disarm the insurgents; but it appears that, instead of carrying out their instructions, these troops openly assist the Bochezes to escape the pursuit of the Austrians.

Cattaro, of which we publish a View, is a fortified seaport town, and stands on the Gulf of Cattaro, a tortuous inlet of the Adriatic, at the southern extremity of Dalmatia. It contains a population of about 2000 persons, and is the capital of the circumscription of the same name. The town has a citadel, a cathedral, several churches, and an excellent harbour. It is surrounded by mountains, the summits of which are covered by fortifications. The place was captured by the British in 1813, and till 1814 belonged successively to Austria and France, finally becoming incorporated in the dominions of the Kaiser.

## OPERA AND CONCERTS.

OPERATIC doings throughout this week, last of the season, call only for simple record. On Monday "Der Freischütz" was presented, with Mdlle. Titiens in her usual, we cannot say becoming, character as the heroine. Tuesday witnessed a reproduction of "Marta" and the last act of "Hamlet," Mdlle. Ilma di Murska taking a prominent part in both. On Thursday the opera was "Il Trovatore;" and on Friday morning the directors gave a performance of "Il Flauto Magico." The season is announced to close to-night (Saturday), with—of all operas in the repertory of the theatre—"Lucia Borgia." So will end a short-lived monopoly; to be succeeded next spring by a healthy rivalry, from which the public, at least, will benefit. Rumours are abroad that Mr. Mapleson, either with or apart from Mr. Gye, will then reopen Her Majesty's Theatre. Meanwhile, it is certain that Madame Viardot has denied her reported engagement at Covent Garden; and that M. Faure has been secured by Mr. Jarret, on behalf of Drury Lane.

The Crystal Palace programme of Saturday last was, on the whole, excellent. It included Schubert's very pretty and engaging overture known as "Rosamunde," though actually written for the "Zauberharfe." This was followed by Mozart's symphony in D, distinguished from others in the same key as being without a minuet. It is impossible to speak too highly of the abounding merit displayed in this great work. Every movement is full of the composer's own delightful melody, while the first and last show that wonderful combination of science and beauty in respect of which Mozart stands alone. The symphony was not executed to perfection, for reasons we fail to discover. Other features of the concert were Mendelssohn's "Rondo Brillant" in E flat, for piano and orchestra, the solo instrument capably played by Miss Agnes Zimmermann, who also gave two small compositions by Schumann and Chopin. The organ was used on this occasion to show the skill of Chevalier Lemmens and the merit of his music. The former was, and the latter was not, apparent. Madame Sherrington and Herr Angyal appeared as vocalists; and, to go from small things to great, the wonderful "Leonora" overture closed the concert.

At the last Monday Popular Concert Beethoven's beautiful quartet in G major (op. 18) was the attraction. It is said to be in the composer's "first manner," and we are inclined to think that the audience who heard it played by Madame Néruda, M.M. Ries, Zerbini, and Piatti, went away convinced his "first manner" was also his best. The music is Beethoven speaking intelligibly to the meanest capacity in his most fascinating style. Nothing could have been more heartily enjoyed by the crowd of amateurs present. Schubert's last pianoforte sonata (in B flat), played by Mr. C. Hallé, was unsatisfactory both as to matter and manner. The work is full of beautiful thoughts, but they are ill-arranged, and form no appreciable design. This state of things was not amended by Mr. Hallé's playing, which was a curious example of music-torture. Mr. Hallé is guilty of no false notes, but the liberties he takes in the reading of his music are startling. On Monday it was impossible to count two bars with him, and Schubert's themes came forth barely recognisable. That Mr. Hallé can do better was made evident by his performance, with Madame Néruda, of Mozart's piano and violin sonata in F. Throughout this work he played like the master he undoubtedly is. Here, too, the skill of Madame Néruda was conspicuous. Her rendering of the variations to the andante theme excited the enthusiasm of the audience, and even induced them to interrupt the music with applause. Haydn's quartet in C major, op. 74, afforded another treat, nearly all who attended the concert remaining to hear the bustling and masterly finale, one of the finest movements of its kind ever written. Madame Sauerbrey was the vocalist.

Mr. Joseph Barnby conducted the first of his oratorio concerts in St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening. The works performed were "Acis and Galatea" and the Dettingen "Te Deum." These are familiar enough; but they were given with "additional accompaniments," never before heard in England, and from the pen of Mendelssohn to boot. A reference to them in Herr Devrient's "Recollections" caused inquiries to be made; and a few months back the MSS. were saved from further neglect. In "Acis and Galatea" Mendelssohn allowed himself to take what we consider indefensible liberties, making alterations in Handel utterly uncalled for; and which, moreover, are not in every case improvements. But when guilty of this he was only a lad of twenty; while much must be forgiven because of the charming effects obtained by his legitimate additions. The "Te Deum" is very fully scored, and the composer's text respected, as it should be, in nearly every movement. Mr. Barnby deserves great praise for his enterprise in placing these additional accompaniments so promptly before the musical public. The soloists at this concert were Madame Sherrington, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Herr Stepan.

On Thursday Mr. W. H. Cowen gave an orchestral concert in St. James's Hall, the chief features of his programme being a new symphony and a new pianoforte concerto written by himself. Mr. Cowen is a young composer of much promise, and it is only due to him that we should attentively consider the important works he has brought forward. We shall return to them next week.

For Friday the Sacred Harmonic Society announced a performance of Handel's "Deborah." This work has been so rarely heard that much interest was felt in its reproduction. Of the oratorio, and the rendering in Exeter Hall, we shall have somewhat to say in our next.

WANTED.—A nobleman to lead the Opposition in the House of Lords. He must be cleanly, sober, and possess property, have a quoting acquaintance with Horace, and a reasonable knowledge of geography, and be a fluent speaker. He must not write in any review or newspaper, nor must he have any Liberal proclivities. Temper not an object, as Scotch Dukes are aggravating. Theological views not insisted on, but he must stand well with the Episcopal Bench. Must know how to take orders from his chief in the House of Commons. Must have no personal dislikes, but be able to be very offensive on occasion. Must not be too old to sit out a heavy debate. Will be allowed to keep racers and indulge in the ordinary recreation of his class, but is not to be considered a turf man.—Photograph and testimonials to be addressed, "Ixion," 1, Grosvenor gate, W. Silence a polite negative. No Law-Lords need apply.—*Punch*.

## ABOLITION OF UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE TESTS.

A MEETING was held in the common-room of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, on Saturday, Dec. 4, consisting almost entirely of resident graduates of the University of Oxford favourable to the abolition of tests in the University—the Dean of Christ Church in the chair. There were eighty persons present. The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

1. That this meeting gratefully acknowledges the debt due to Sir J. D. Coleridge for his services in moving the University Tests Bill in the last two Sessions of Parliament; but further consideration has convinced them that there are strong reasons for desiring that any bill to be hereafter introduced should provide for a more complete abolition of tests.

2. That a deputation be named to ask for an interview with the Prime Minister and urge him to lend the support of the Government to a bill which shall prohibit the imposition of tests, not only upon graduates of the Universities but also upon fellows of the colleges.

The Dean of Christ Church opened the proceedings by briefly stating the object of the meeting, which was not to consider whether or not it was expedient to abolish tests, but to what extent it was expedient to abolish them; whether, in other words, the meeting would be content with the bill of last Session, or whether they desired a larger and more comprehensive measure. That was the question they were asked to answer, and the resolutions which were to be submitted to them would enable them to give their answer in a clear and definite manner.

The Principal of Brasenose, in moving the first resolution, said he felt sure of the entire concurrence of the meeting in the proposed vote of thanks to Sir J. D. Coleridge for the zeal and ability with which he triumphantly carried the University Tests Bill of last Session through the Lower House of Parliament. The failure in the Lords was not due to him. He trusted that the failure might prove a success, and that a better bill might be offered to their Lordships and gratefully accepted by them in the next Session. The last bill was all permissive, or rather enabling, as regards the admission of Nonconformists to the governing bodies of colleges. The time for reflection afforded by the rejection of the bill in the Lords had brought many to think that a general bill was much preferable to a permissive one—that is, a bill in its practical application dealing equally with all colleges. He objected to a permissive bill on this ground. It wanted a clear principle. Whether Nonconformists should be admitted to fellowships or excluded from them was not a matter for the opinion of the majority of a governing body, still less of a minority, but a question of principle. If it be just and expedient that they should be admitted into one college (and if not they should be admitted into none), it is equally just and expedient that they should be admitted into all. Moreover, he remarked that while some colleges might cheerfully accept and act upon an enabling bill, it would introduce into others a chronic state of mischievous agitation, interfering with the main duty of colleges—viz., education. He thought also that permissive bills were open to this objection, that they fail to secure warm friends, and fail almost always in their special object, which is to conciliate opponents. He would go further—he believed that some of the staunchest objectors to the admission of Nonconformists to fellowships would, in view of the inconveniences averted to and of the certain inevitable ultimate result of the contest, prefer a general and speedy settlement of the question to a half measure entailing a long period of doubt and dispute.

Professor Jowett, in seconding the resolution, said that when persons were agreed they did not need many words, and therefore he would not use many. The chief point to which he had to draw the attention of the meeting was the change of the bill in that part which related to the colleges from an optional form to a compulsory. Hitherto they had asked Parliament to remove the restrictions which were imposed upon the colleges by the Act of Uniformity, leaving to the colleges themselves to deal with those which were contained in the ordinances of the Commissioners. But as they approached nearer to actual legislation they found that the original proposal was faulty in principle and unworkable in practice, and would not satisfy the present demands of public opinion. It was faulty in principle, because it left a great national question to be determined by the caprice of a college or of a few individuals in a college, and also because it exposed every college to a struggle between Liberal and Conservatives, High Churchmen and Broad Churchmen, to be renewed, perhaps, at every election to a fellowship. These objections were strongly felt in high quarters, and he must confess that there was no answer to them. It would be ineffectual in practice (at least at Oxford), because alterations in the ordinances of the Commissioners could only be made with great difficulty, and appeared to require, besides the consent of the Privy Council, a majority of two thirds of the college and the consent of the visitor. But they all knew that in Oxford, on behalf of any change which was supposed to affect the temporal interests of the Church of England, a majority of two thirds in any college was difficult to obtain, and the consent of the visitor, if he was a Bishop, almost impossible. They felt that the time had passed for an optional measure. What was appropriate two or three years ago was no longer appropriate. The meeting at Cambridge had settled that. When not only fervid and generous youths, but grave and reverend persons holding high positions, who had all their life long been attached to the Church of England, asked for a removal of tests (and there were such in Oxford as well as at Cambridge), then statesmen knew not only that the measure must pass, but that the time for its passing could be no longer deferred. Besides, the University was moving on, and persons everywhere were becoming more and more convinced of the falsehood and injustice of religious tests. Of the falsehood he would not speak now, partly because the test which they proposed to remove was the least and most inoffensive of all tests, hardly the weight of a feather compared with some others—"I, A.B., declare that I conform to the Church of England." Is it not a little one? And yet this little test, originally imposed when the Church of England was nominally co-extensive with the nation, and continued until the nation was nearly equally divided, had excluded half the English people from the Universities. It was true that they had admitted Nonconformists in name sixteen years ago, and a few had straggled in, and in some colleges had been allowed to absent themselves from chapel and from divinity lectures. They had come into an alien atmosphere; they could not have their own teachers, and had no share worth speaking of in the emoluments of the place. But now we hoped to receive them in a different spirit, to welcome them as friends and equals, to give them freely of such good things as we have, whether in the way of learning or endowment; and we believe that we shall gain from them as much as they may possibly gain from us. To try and heal a political and social division of more than two centuries standing seems to us a worthy and Christian aim, and we think that there is no place at which the process of reconciliation can so naturally or properly begin as at the Universities.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. Sir Benjamin Brodie, in moving the second resolution, said he felt that the delay caused by the opposition of the House of Lords had been really an advantage, for that there was greater probability of the question of tests being considered upon its true basis; for while he was anxious to extend the advantages of the University in the fullest sense to every class of the community, yet this he held was not the only, nor even the most real, end to be attained by the abolition of tests, for the principle of the imposition of tests and the effects of the tests upon the persons on whom they were imposed were alike contrary to public and private morality. To make important pecuniary advantages contingent upon a declaration of moral and religious belief was to associate together two things which it was the very essence of morality to keep distinct. They had recently heard a great deal from high quarters as to the importance of not placing stumbling-blocks in the way of conscientious men; but what, he would ask, was to be thought of those persons who, at a certain epoch, made the sum of the benefits which a young man was to reap in the University from his previous ability and industry to depend entirely upon his

expressing his unfeigned and immediate assent to a scheme of religious doctrine? He would ask whether this was a proper opportunity for inviting a young man to form an absolute and final conclusion upon his religious belief? Free choice and unbiased conviction were the very essence of religion. But more, he would say that no man, for this or any other object, should attempt to pledge himself permanently to the convictions of the moment. The search for truth was among the highest of the duties of an intelligent being; but no man can search with much advantage if serious penalties are to be attached to a change of opinion. He also considered that the indefinite character of the subscription required really increased the evil, for it threw upon each man the responsibility of deciding for himself and in his own case the interpretation to be placed upon the Act. Declarations of mere conformity some persons seemed to think might fairly be required; but he held it to be equally immoral to interfere with the honest expression of sincere belief as with the belief itself. It was a recognised political truth that the true safeguards of society were to be found in freedom, and not in suppression. Questions of morality were not a fit subject for compromise. The real remedy was that all such tests should be rendered hereafter illegal.

The President of Trinity seconded the resolution for the appointment of a deputation to wait upon the Prime Minister. He thought that, as so large a portion of the nation was interested in the removal of existing limitations, it might be expected that the Government would adopt the measure as its own. He thought that, outside the Universities as well as within them, the feeling was much stronger than it had been that the question should be settled as speedily as possible, and he hoped the Government would view the matter in the same light. The resolution was put and carried unanimously. A deputation was then named; and, after some observations from Messrs. Neate, Rogers, Fowler, Thorley, Sidgwick, Auberger, Herbert, and Williams, Professor H. Smith moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, who said that the question before the meeting was one that for many years he had had at heart; and, if the unanimous expression of opinion that had been elicited just now should have any effect in settling it, he should consider that he was, indeed, rewarded.

## OPENING OF THE EAST LONDON RAILWAY.

THE first section of the East London Railway, extending from New-cross to Wapping—another link in the great outer circle of communication which will eventually surround the metropolis, and even in its incomplete condition be an important means of transit between the north and south sides of the Thames—was opened on Tuesday. The line as at present made begins at a point close to the New-cross station of the London and Brighton Railway where a temporary station has been erected almost immediately adjoining the premises of Messrs. Lettis and Co., and runs by Deptford and Rotherhithe through the Thames Tunnel to Wapping. When the original scheme is carried out it will pass under the London Docks, and be prolonged to the Broad-street station, where it will join the North London Railway. All the works have been constructed by Messrs. Lucas and Wise, contractors, under the direction of Mr. Benjamin Burleigh, the acting engineer, according to the plans of Mr. Hawkshaw, the engineer of the line; and the traffic will be conducted by the London and Brighton Company, between whose system and that of the companies on the north side of the Thames the new line will, when completed, form an easy and direct communication.

The length of line which is at present completed is only about three miles, but that short distance has not been made with out the encountering of serious difficulties of construction. For crossing the river advantage has been taken of the old Thames Tunnel, which Mr. Brunel designed for a materially different sort of traffic; but on each side of this (in an engineering sense) "venerable" structure difficulties have been encountered which have taxed the skill and energy of both engineers and contractors. Starting from New-cross, the line runs for nearly a mile upon tolerably level ground—now occupied by market-gardens, which are rapidly being encroached upon by buildings—until it reaches the Deptford-road station, close to the Surrey and Commercial Docks. This station is well situated for approach by road, at the junction of three or four principal highways, and from it will eventually be constructed a branch leading to the docks already mentioned, and others which lie in close proximity. Soon after leaving Deptford the line quits the open, and reaches the Rotherhithe station by a tunnel 800 yards in length. The station at Rotherhithe is open, but it is situated in a cutting, the extreme depth of which is 63 ft., and its width 40 ft. Here was experienced one of the greatest difficulties which engineers and contractors had to encounter. For a depth of 20 ft. the stratum of gravel through which the cutting passes is saturated with water, and the presence of this amount of fluid rendered the work of construction one of extreme difficulty and great expense. A moderate-sized forest of timber was consumed in shores, and stays, and troughs, and water-ways, and other details; and in the end it was found necessary to carry the permanent way of this portion of the road over an "invert" 2 ft. thick, in order to guard against the possibility of the water bursting up the whole road. The retaining walls of the station are 9 ft. in thickness; their foundations are carried to a depth of 8 ft. below the level of the rails, and they are supported by two rows of strong cast-iron girders, which stretch from side to side. Soon after leaving the station the line enters the old Thames Tunnel, which is too well known to all inhabitants of London to require any description. Suffice it to say that, so strongly was it originally constructed—as a route for carriages which never passed through it—that it has not been necessary in any way to strengthen it. In fact, the only alteration that has been made has been the cutting away of a portion of one of the centre piers—the last at the northern end—in order to adapt it to the curves necessary for the working of the line. The Wapping station may for all practical purposes be said to be represented by the old access to the tunnel. The descent to it is by the old shaft—the stairs of which have been altered to suit the new purposes which they have to serve—and the platforms have been constructed immediately at its foot. But the line even as constructed—we have already indicated its ultimate destination—does not end at this station. It has, in fact, been carried beyond it in tunnel for a distance of nearly 100 yards; and the construction of this tunnel was a work of even more difficulty than the Rotherhithe station and its approaches. From the nature of the ground it was found necessary, in the first instance, to excavate to a depth of 30 ft. and a width of 40 ft., which will give some idea of the amount of timber which must have been required to retain the sides and provide for the safety of those who were engaged on the works. The retaining walls are 5 ft. and the arch 2 ft. 8 in. in thickness; and so great was the pressure of water here that it was deemed wise to cover the whole of this tunnel, down to the level of the London clay, with "puddled clay" 3 ft. in thickness. All the clay required for this purpose had to be brought from a distance, and this materially increased the expense of the tunnel. The line is to be worked upon the "block" system, and all the stations are supplied with Saxby and Farmer's signalling apparatus and with the most recent electrical machinery, including an instrument so constructed that when a message has once been sent, the man in charge cannot destroy the evidence of its transmission.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO.—A correspondent of a Calcutta paper makes a curious suggestion to tobacco smokers. Alluding to the alleged discovery, by a Parisian chemist, that watercress is a perfect antidote to nicotine, he says:—"It lately entered into my head to try how some of it dried would smoke. To my great satisfaction I found that, when put into my pipe, after a couple of days' drying in the sun, it had all the flavour of the best cavendish without the terebinth, and it was even stronger than cavendish. Here, then, is a perfect substitute for tobacco, without the deleterious and deadly poison so freely contained in the latter; and it is at the same time cheaper. Watercress, with its fine stalks and leaves, when dried, requires no cutting to fit it for the pipe; and while a pound of cut tobacco ranges from 2 rs. to 4 rs., here we have an article a rupee's worth of which, when dried, would weigh more than a couple of pounds."—*London Gazette*.



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